



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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No. 19,802. 號二零百八千九百一第 日三十月拾年酉辛 HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24th, 1921. 二拜禮 號二十月一拾年拾國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS JUST LANDED

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[40]

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[49]

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.
LIMITED.
TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes.
8.00 " " 9.30 " " 10 " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 15 " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m. " 15 " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " 10 " "
2.30 " " 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
NIGHT CARS.
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.
SATURDAY.
Extra Car—12 midnight.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. and 7.45 a.m.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. every 15 minutes
9.30 " " 11.00 " " 10 " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon " 15 " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 " "
1.00 p.m. to 4.00 " " 15 " "
4.00 " " 8.10 " " 10 " "
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As on Week Days.
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Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof has been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.
[155]

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY

TIME TABLE.
On and after FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1921, until further Notice
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS											
Stations	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5	No. 6	No. 7	No. 8	No. 9	No. 10	No. 11
CANTON (Ch. Sta. Tsz)	dep.										
SEK LUNG	dep.										
Shun Chai	dep.										
Shamshui	dep.										
Fanning	dep.										
Tai Po Market	dep.										
Tai Po	dep.										
Shamshui	dep.										
Yamato	dep.										
KOWLOON	arr.										

UP TRAINS
No. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 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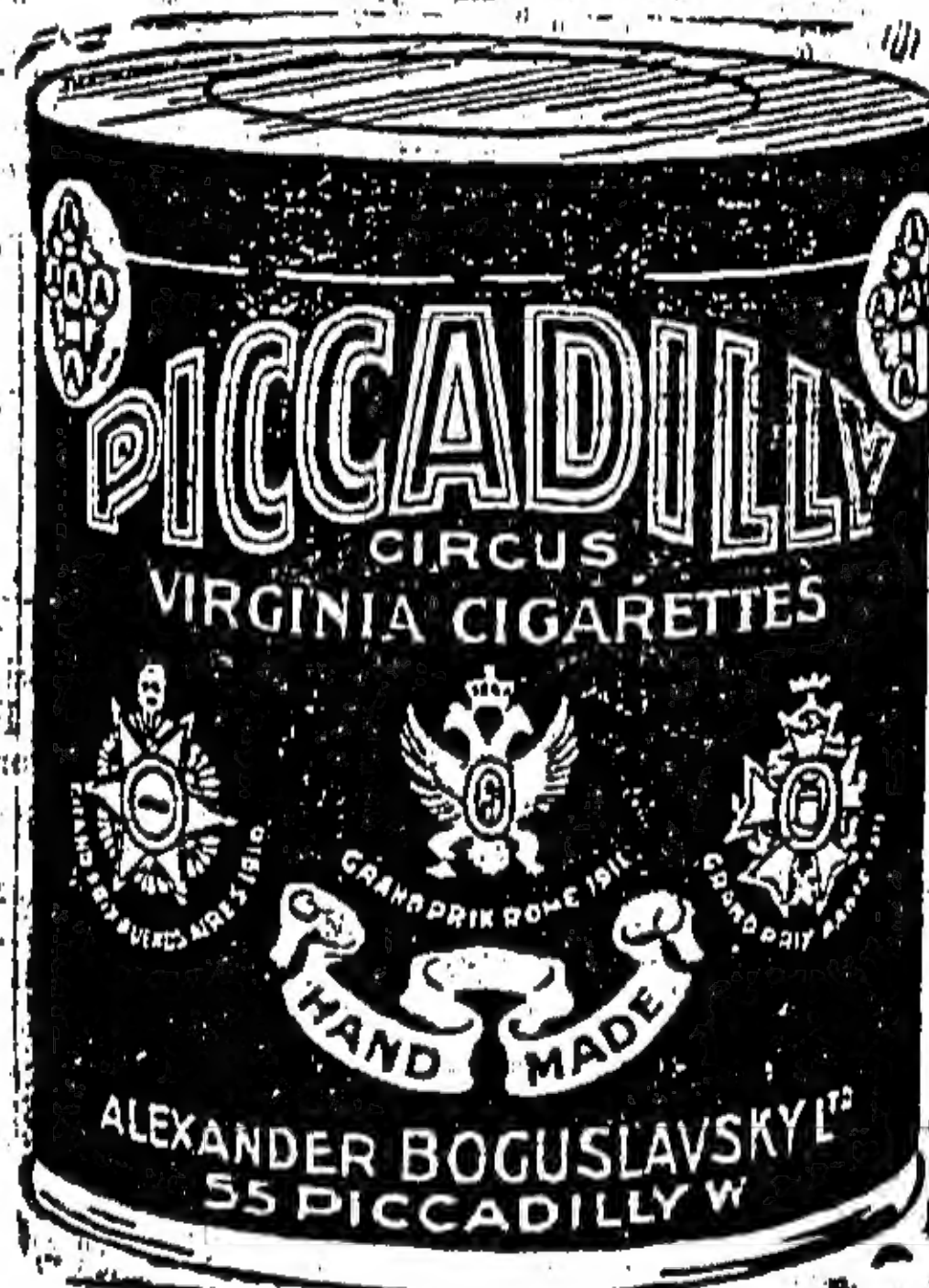
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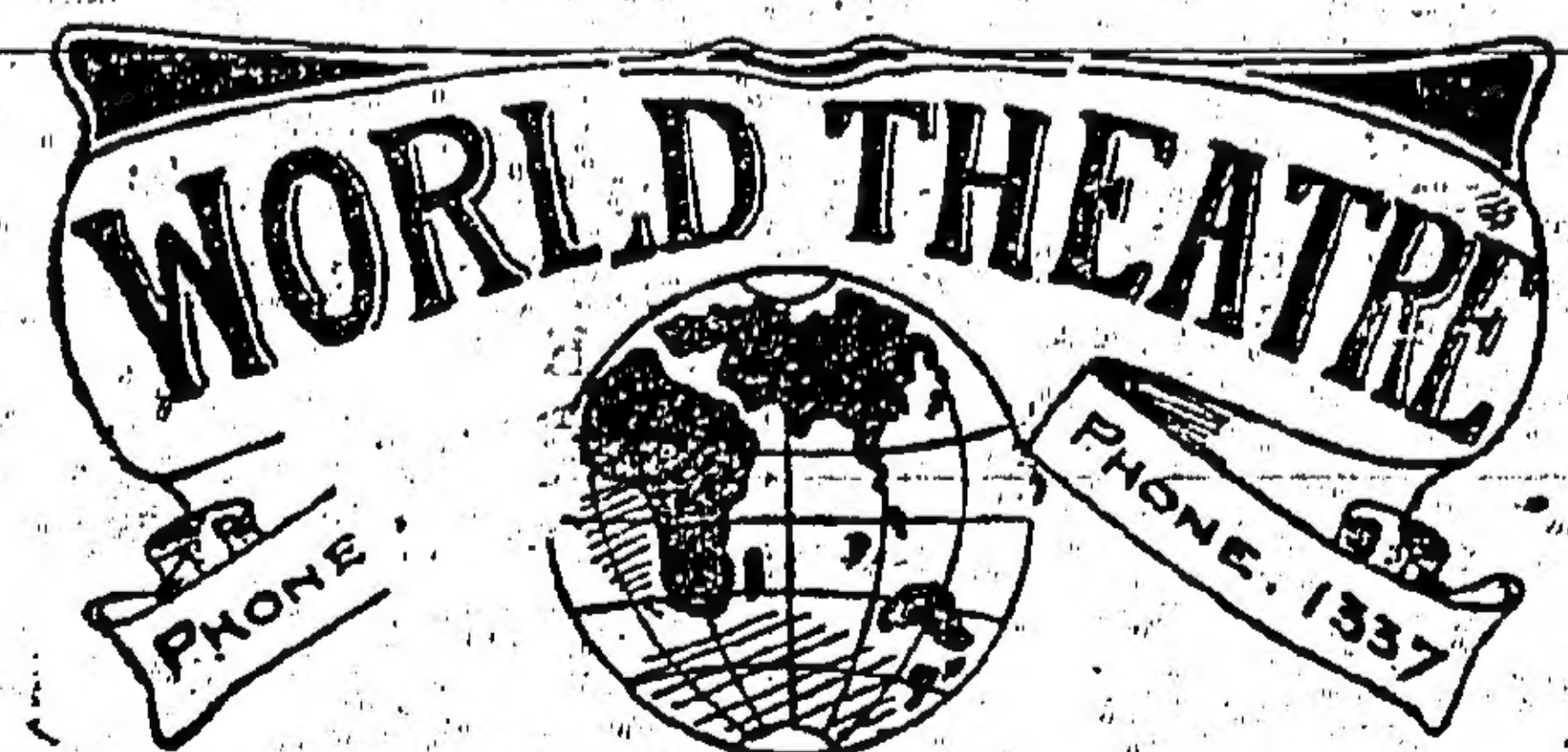
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THE BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS FOR INFRINGEMENT OF COMPANY LAW.

In consequence of the numerous suits lodged against the Banque Industrielle de Chine, the Parquet of the Seine has decided to institute proceedings against M. Andre Berthelot, president of the Council of Administration of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, and M. Pernot, director and former administrator of the bank, for infringement of the company law. Allegations are made that, in spite of their knowledge that the concern was in a state of insolvency, the directors issued a large amount of fresh capital, and by misrepresenting the actual situation of the bank induced larger numbers of persons to subscribe for shares, which were issued at a heavy premium. The inquiry has been placed in the hands of M. Richard, one of the Paris investigating magistrates.

The accountancy expert's report, on the basis of which the inquiry was ordered, states that there were no fictitious dividends distributed. The profits earned in 1918 made it legal to distribute a dividend. Some irregularities have taken place as far as the increase of capital is concerned. Several customers of the bank have subscribed new shares against advances made by the bank on their current account. The French Company Act designates this "a fictitious increase of capital." These irregular subscriptions amount to Frs. 500,000. The late managers, however, replaced this sum on Oct. 12th. The allegation of "abuse of confidence" has been brought about by the fact that several sight deposits have not been paid to their owners, in consequence of the suspension of payments.

The Chinese authorities are said to be showing reluctance, owing to expert advice, to proceed with the raising in France of the Chinese Industrial Loan of Frs. 500,000,000, or thereabouts for the reconstruction of the Industrial Bank of China. It is understood that M. de Flouriau, French Minister to China, has received instructions from his Government to give strong diplomatic support to the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas in its negotiations with the Peking authorities for the re-floating of the bank. The French negotiators are asking the Chinese Government to give certain definite guarantees for the payment of principal and interest of the proposed loan, but according to the reports prevalent in well-informed quarters in Paris on Chinese matters—it is upon this very point that the negotiations are now hanging fire. It is confidently anticipated, nevertheless, that the matter will be definitely settled within the next few weeks. Mr. Alfred Oulman, editor of *Petit Bleu* says the French authorities stipulate that the proceeds of the loan shall be employed in France for the purchase of war material, whereas the Chinese Government does not want war material, but locomotives and rolling stock.

According to the *Agence Economique et Financiere*, M. Finau, the general manager of the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, has written to the Finance Minister to inform him that he finds himself bound to give up the attempt to float the Banque Industrielle de Chine. The journal thinks it is in a position to state this decision is caused by the fact that China, contrary to her first intentions, will not now contribute to the flotation.

JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA. AN OUTLET IN THE WESTERN PACIFIC.

In a leading article the *Morning Post* remarks that it is natural and inevitable that Japan, seeking land and food for her people, should contemplate the vacant spaces of Australia, the coasts of the United States, the Philippine Islands, and the Provinces of Manchuria. This has drawn a letter from Sir Ernest Bickham Scott, late Governor of Fiji and High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific, who says it would be to the advantage of Fiji and Japan if suitable and satisfactory arrangements could be made for enlisting the services of Japanese labourers in cultivating some of the rich land in Fiji, which, so far, owing to want of labour, has remained untouched by the plough, and it is possible that in other groups of islands now under the control of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific room could be found for Japanese settlers. I hesitate, he continues, to suggest that any part of Australia should be opened to emigrants from Japan, but there is no gainsaying the fact—the truth of which is impressing itself on many Australian statesmen—that no permanent development of the Northern Territory of Australia can take place if the country is not thrown open to others than Europeans. That sooner or later Japan must obtain some further outlet for her surplus population has been recognised for some time by her Government. If Great Britain were to point the way for such outlet and were to lend its assistance in carrying out any well-considered scheme of Japanese emigration, not only would the ties which bind Great Britain and Japan be strengthened, but waste places in the Western Pacific, for which Great Britain is now responsible, would soon share in the prosperity which has followed the work of Japanese labourers in the Hawaii Islands.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGES OF SHANGHAI.

The monthly report of the Commissioner of Police of Shanghai, appearing in *Municipal Gazette* contains some remarkably interesting comments on the mania for exchanges which is causing all the business world so much anxiety. He tells us that "the movement really began with the trouble over the licensing of rice shops, which inspired a number of Chinese with the idea of founding a rice exchange. The idea caught on surprisingly and exchanges of all kinds sprang up."

"The speculation mania took deep root, and persons who in their sane moments, would never have consented to part with their cash unless it was for some safe and profitable investment, were attracted by the glamour of the large fortunes which were said to be made. Not a few families were ruined, and cases of suicide and attempted suicide occurred. The situation presented a strong temptation to employees in positions of trust to make their fortunes by what appeared to them to be a few simple transactions with the temporary loan of their employers' money. Numbers of employees absconded from Shanghai after having embezzled sums of money, more or less large, which they had lost in speculation. A rough estimate of the total amount of money thus reported places the figures well over \$1,000,000. In addition, men who had hitherto been respected for their integrity and regarded as being strong financially severed connection with their acquaintances and disappeared from Shanghai after incurring liabilities which they were unable to meet. The Chinese Bankers' Association, realising, as employers, the seriousness of the situation, held a meeting on September 3rd, the outcome of which was the issuing of a circular notice to its members requesting them to prohibit their employees from dabbling in exchange or having anything at all to do with brokers."

The Commissioner urges that "it is almost imperative that action should be taken as soon as possible to bring these establishments under control and there appears to be no better way of doing this than that of furnishing them with a licence to which safeguards in the shape of conditions can be attached. This plan has been adopted in the French Concession, which is a very strong argument in favour of applying it on this side of the Yangtse River."

The *N.C. Daily News* states that the Council is giving this matter its very serious attention and action may be expected. The question is whether such licences can be enforced without a special meeting of ratepayers. And there's the rub!

CHINESE GOVERNMENTS NEED OF MONEY.

THE NAVY'S DEMAND FOR MONEY.

It seems, says a Chinese News Agency, that owing to the existing financial hardship, every Government organ in the capital is writing about the revenues of the various Government-controlled railways. The latest development is a request from the Ministry of the Navy. In a memorial to the President, Admiral Li Ting-hsin says that on account of the recent naval operations against the Szechuan and the Hunan armed forces at Ichang and Yochow, the warships are in urgent need of repairs, and fresh supplies of ammunition are required for meeting future emergencies in the Yangtze Valley in view of the rumoured southern expedition to the Yangtze Provinces and Hunan. The sum of, at least, one and a half million dollars will be required immediately for these purposes. As the treasury of the Naval Ministry is empty and there is no other source of funds at the moment, it is suggested that the Government, in view of the importance of the requisition, should instruct the Directors of the Peking-Mukden, the Peking-Hankow, the Tientsin-Pukow, and the Peking-Shuiyuan Railways to jointly subscribe one and half million dollars by instalments. In conclusion, the Ministry says that unless the funds required are forthcoming, Vice-Admiral Chiang Tseng and the Captains of the various men-of-war have declared that they cannot and will not accept any responsibility in case hostilities break out and the services of the Navy are required by the Peking Government.

GENERAL WU PEI FU ON DR. SUN YAT SEN.

"A NOISY CANNON WITHOUT A SHOT."

General Wu Pei-fu reports that there is no truth in the rumour that Liu Hsiang, Commander-in-Chief of the Szechuan army, is plotting to attack Ichang again, nor that the Southern troops, under the command of the notorious General Li Lieh-chun, former Tuchen of Kiangsi, has occupied the frontier city of Hengchow. In his despatch, General Wu compares Dr. Sun Yat-sen to a noisy big gun or cannon which continues to make all sorts of noises without firing a real shot. For the purpose of making preparations against any possible attack from the Canton Administration, against Hunan, he is discussing ways and means with the Military and Civil Governors of Hupeh about the situation in the Central Yangtze. Regarding the situation in Hunan, General Wu rather doubts the sincerity of General Chao Hsuei-tai towards Peking, but he adds that there should be no anxiety about him because he has already made military arrangements at Yochow for meeting any future emergencies.

WRECK OF "FUKUI-MARU" IN MID-PACIFIC.

DETAILS OF DISASTER AND RESCUE OF CREW BY "WEST IVAN."

The *Empress of Japan* picked up a message sent out for the Associated Press by the Waterhouse steamer *West Ivan* giving details of the wreck in mid-Pacific of the *Fukui-maru* (owned by the Uchida Kisen Kaisha and chartered by the Yamashita Kisen Kaisha). The Canadian Pacific Steamship Co. forwarded the message to the American Trading Co. at Yokohama. The message reads:—
The *Fukui-maru* encountered a gale on the twenty-sixth, in which the seas carried away her forward part and also the bridge. The ship began taking water very fast, and ineffective repairs of a canvas blanket and lumber were made. On the twenty-seventh the collision bulkhead gave way, and water began pouring into No. 1 hold. They started discharging deckload, but were unable to use No. 1 bilge pump on account of it being stopped up with wheat. The engine-room was leaking on the starboard side, and the ship took a heavy list. The generator room was flooded, and the wireless operating stopped. An attempt was made to reach Dutch Harbour, but the distance was too great.

The *West Ivan* was close to hand, and forced her engine at maximum speed towards the disabled ship, but was handicapped on account of a head wind and seas, and a blinding snowstorm. Eventually the crew sighted the steamer and the crew were placed at the lifeboat stations in readiness to launch the boats. The *Fukui-maru* was in a very bad condition, with heavy list, the starboard bridge was gone and ragged holes in the bow, while the vessel was shipping seas fore and aft. Flag signals stating that the ship must be abandoned at once were used. They attempted to launch two boats on the lee-side, but unsuccessfully. Finally one was launched on the weather-side. During the launching one man went overboard but was hauled back with a rope. Two other lifeboats were launched, but were in bad shape, and the crew were very much excited. It took one hour and twenty-eight minutes to launch the boats. With heavy seas running and the wind increasing, the *Fukui-maru* was adrift when the *West Ivan* left, but no doubt sank quickly in the storm, as the hatch was open and the wheat in the lower holds would expand and burst the ship when it got wet. The crew were all rescued and are being conveyed to Yokohama by the *West Ivan*.

A CLEVER NAVAL FEAT.

TURNING H.M.S. "HAWKINS" IN THE HUANGPU WITHOUT TUGS.

The *N.C. Daily News* of the 18th inst. says:—

The prosaic Huangpu yesterday provided an interesting spectacle for those whose trade is of the sea.

It is well-known that officers commanding H.M. ships are, save in exceptional circumstances, their own pilots, and the intrepid fashion with which H.M.S. *Hawkins*, lying head up-stream, was turned round at high water constituted a record feat of navigation on the upper reaches of the Huangpu. This was the opinion expressed by an expert onlooker. The river was in its usual crowded state at high tide. Only the observant among the busy throng on the Bund noticed that the longest ship that has ever passed the Sochow Creek was slowly moving upstream. When she had passed the Time Ball, a number of people began to take an interest in the proceedings. Beyond the line of buoys the vessel heaved to and awaited the turn of the tide. After twice anchoring and once heading apparently disastrously near the Pootung bank, she glided gracefully into line with the shore, her bows towards the sea.

The whole operation was performed without the aid of tugs, a fact which caused a good deal of surprise and admiration to the nautically inclined. On the question as to the practical possibility of bringing the *Empress* liners as far up river opinion is divided. At high water one of these ships could evidently be turned round, but the operation would prove more difficult than in the case of the *Hawkins*. The man-of-war, although longer than one of the two big *Empress* liners, draws less water, which was a helpful factor in the process of turning her round yesterday. Other technical difficulties might be more easily got over.

A LOAN, OR A GIFT, FROM MACAO.

A dinner was given by the members of the Shanghai Lusitano Club last week in honour of Mr. Casanova, the Portuguese Consul General, and Mr. J. Nolascio, in recognition of the work they did at Macao in connection with the loan of \$200,000. A report says: Over 100 members sat at the U-shaped table, which was most daintily and artistically decorated by Fr. C. E. L. Ozorio. The menu and the wall decorations were allegorical and designed by the same gentlemen and well executed by Mr. Marques and Mr. C. A. Pereira. Every one must be congratulated on the perfect arrangement. After dinner stirring speeches were made by the President, Mr. J. J. de Souza, and the Vice-President, Mr. C. E. L. Ozorio, who toasted the Consul, Mr. Botelho, the Vice-consul, and Mr. J. Nolascio, who suitably replied. Mr. J. de Souza, chairman of the Shanghai Lusitano Club, has received a letter from His Excellency the Governor of Macao to the effect that subject to the financial condition of Macao, His Excellency would recommend that the sum of \$200,000 be treated as a gift from the Colony.

RUN ON CHINESE OFFICIAL BANKS.

CIRCULATION OF SUSPICIOUS REPORTS.

A Peking message, dated November 18th states:—

Sensational rumours, circulated yesterday afternoon, created a run on the banks of China and Communications, which is continued to-day. Notes to the value of several lakhs were presented and paid yesterday afternoon, the Banks keeping open long after the closing hour in order to meet the demands. The Banks are still cashing notes which are being presented principally by small holders. Cash-shops in many instances have been forced to suspend payment owing to their running out of silver, but as the Banks are still paying out the market has remained steady and the situation is not considered to be serious.

The Bankers' Association is supporting the harassed banks and intends to withdraw its reserves from the foreign banks if necessary. A special meeting of representatives of all the banks in the Association is being held this afternoon with a view to discussing the situation, while the police and gendarmes are posting notices urging the people not to be deceived by false rumours.

While the origin of the rumours has not been definitely ascertained, a suspicion is entertained that these reports were deliberately circulated by "a certain politician who recently left the Cabinet."

GERMANY AND EASTERN SHIPPING.

British and German shipping interests, says a home paper, are uniting to deal with Far Eastern trade. Prior to the war an agreement existed between shipping companies of the two countries, which prevented competition in Eastern waters and led to concerted action there. The conference, which includes the P. & O., Holt's Ellerman and Bucknall lines, has now concluded negotiations with the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd companies, whereby freight rates may be mutually arranged and services resumed in the Far East, as was done by Great Britain and Germany in pre-war days.

The Rotterdam Lloyd and Nederland Steamship Cos. have entered a community of interests with German and Australian lines to run a joint ten days service to the East Indies.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO. A DEFENCE OF THE ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. R. Macdonald Suter, of the Kent County Club, Folkestone, writes:—"I am a British planter. Early last year, I went out to British North Borneo as general manager, representing very large British and American interests. The Government in British North Borneo are most careful that all labour, both local and imported, receives proper treatment, and a most serious view is taken by the Government in any case where a native labourer has received bad treatment. Young assistants and overseers know what to expect in the event of their maltreatment of labour. I sat in the upper and lower courts and listened to many cases, some important and some trivial, and I have nothing but admiration for the manner in which these courts are conducted. There is trial by jury. Last year I heard a case in the High Court in Sandakan, when a white man got twelve months for an offence against labour. This sentence was severe, and I mention it to prove how little mercy is shown by the Government of British North Borneo to anyone who deals unfairly with native labour."

SAIGON RICE MARKET.

The Compagnie de Commerce et de Navigation d'Extrême Orient, in their report dated Saigon, November 8th, state:—

There is no change to report since our last advice. The market is exceedingly calm. Prices, however, have not declined much as there are many contracts to fulfil up to the end of the year.

The total amount of rice exported from January 1st to October 25th is 1,216,045 tons against 797,853 in 1920.

We quote to-day: White Saigon rice, No. 2 sifted, Japan quality, Hongkong, \$5.88 per picul, f.o.b. Saigon, for December shipment.

FIEUZAL GLASSES.

Out of doors there is nothing so restful and comfortable for the eyes as the light reflected from green fields and trees, the absorption of the ultra-violet and orange rays by the chlorophyll of the leaves; hence the introduction of Fieuzal Glasses, yellowish green in colour, which is produced in several shades, and lenses made of this may be worn as a protection by over-sensitive eyes where it is desirable to tone down excessive light and glare. Fieuzal lenses of any prescription in either regular or Toric forms are manufactured by the Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing and Refracting Opticians, 53, Queen's Road Central.—ADVT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

[BEFORE THE PRISON JUDGE (HIS HONOUR
H. H. GOMPERTZ.)]
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
CO. DEFRAUDED.

Cheung Chun, postal despatchman employed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., general managers of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was indicted on several counts for forgery.

Mr. A. Dyer Ball, who prosecuted for the Crown, said that the prisoner was an educated man and was able to read, write and speak English. The frauds had extended over a long period of time and as a result of the prisoner's trickery Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. had been defrauded to the extent of nearly \$800 in one year. The man was in charge of the coolies who took mails from the Company's ships to the Post Office, where he obtained a receipt for the number of bags handed over. Messrs. Jardine, Matheson paid a certain sum (five or ten cents) for coolie hire in respect of each bag, and by merely altering the number on the receipts the prisoner, in making up his weekly account for coolie hire could defraud the Company of considerable sums. The frauds were discovered owing to a working arrangement with the Manila office whereby that office should notify the Hongkong office when they sent over a certain number of bags. In one consignment 250 bags were supposed to have been sent and the Hongkong office asked why they had not been notified. The Manila office replied that they had only sent 25 bags and this led to the detection of the fraud.

The Company did not ask for the prisoner to be dealt with leniently, said Counsel; they looked upon this as a very serious offence. It was very difficult to detect these frauds and they had been going on for over a year.

The prisoner was sentenced to four years' imprisonment.

FORGED NOTES.

Lin Kam was indicted on four counts for uttering and being in possession of twenty-six one-piastre Banque de l'Indo Chine notes.

The Attorney-General (Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C.), who prosecuted for the Crown, explained that the prisoner, on October 15th, went to a money-changer's stall at Sai-wan-bo and tendered nine notes, purporting to be one-piastre notes of the shop was away and the *fok* in charge accepted them. When the master returned he found the notes were not genuine. Next day the prisoner came back with seventeen more notes and the money-changer refused to accept them. Prisoner then went to another money-changer in the same village. This man told prisoner that the notes were forged and he retained the notes and gave the prisoner in charge.

When charged at the Police Station, the Attorney-General said, prisoner maintained that it was a case of mistaken identity as to the first day and, with regard to the second day, he stated that he had nothing to say. The main point, the Attorney-General told the jury, was whether the notes were forged when he passed or attempted to pass them.

The jury empanelled were Messrs. J. H. Parr (foreman), Chan Shiu-tan, C. H. W. Kew, A. E. Farrell, A. T. Groot, A. E. Glover and E. Scott.

After evidence had been called a verdict of guilty was returned.

The Judge asked the Attorney-General if there had been much forgery of this kind in the Colony.

The Attorney-General replied that there had been a good deal.

Sentence of five years' imprisonment was passed.

RETURNED FROM BANISHMENT.

Two banished men who had returned to the Colony were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The two men had both been banished for life.

COMPANY MEETING.

GENERAL EXCHANGE CO.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above named Company was held at No. 10, Des Vaux Road, Central, yesterday afternoon. There was large attendance of Chinese shareholders present.

The Deputy Chairman, Mr. Liang Kwei Tin proposed the following resolution:

"That the capital of the Company be increased to \$10,000,000 by the creation of 100,000 additional shares of \$50 each, ranking for dividend and in all other respects *pari passu* with the existing 100,000 shares in the Company."

The proposition was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, there being no discussion.

This was the only business before the meeting.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE IN PEKING.

CANTON STATEMENT NOT HIS OWN, BUT DR. WU TING-FANG'S.

Mr. Rodney Gilbert telegraphing from Peking on November 15th, to the *N. C. Daily News* said:

Lord Northcliffe is interviewing journalists, evincing great eagerness for information, but he is giving no interview.

He says the statement from Canton was a quotation from Dr. Wu Ting-fang who complained that the foreign Press was inaccessible. He says his message constitutes no endorsement as interpreted in China, but was published to afford an opportunity only for Canton's expression of views on grounds of fair play.

THE LATE MR. WILLIAM GEORGE LAY.

PULPIT REFERENCE BY THE BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

Special reference was made in the service at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday evening to the death of the late Mr. William George Lay, Commissioner of Chinese Customs.

The organist played "O Rest in the Lord" as a voluntary, the acting Cathedral Chaplain (the Rev. J. T. Holman) offered a prayer for those that mourn, and the Bishop of Victoria (the Rev. Dr. C. R. Duppuy), in his sermon, spoke of the loss the Cathedral had sustained in the death of Mr. Lay.

The Bishop's text was the words, "Trust in the Lord and do good," from Psalm 37, a Psalm, he observed, written by an old man who thus summed up the quiet trust in the unseen which had been the secret of his life and would bring him peace at the last. After developing and applying this theme, the Bishop said:

"I have been speaking of the Psalmist's experience, but all the time I have been thinking of another life to-night. The life of every good man is a gift from God and is given for our learning. To-night we especially thank God for the life of our brother, William George Lay. One could not know him without feeling that he was a man of God and he was gathered to his rest only a few days after that other man of God whom we in this Colony have lost—Alexander Mackenzie. For 41 years William George Lay had been a resident in China and everywhere he went he was a quiet witness for God. I have met traces of his influence in many places that I have visited in China. In a few weeks' time I am to dedicate the new Church at Macao and many who will assemble there will recall the services held in the Commissioner's House, when Mr. Lay was Commissioner at Macao, after the old Church had fallen into such disrepair that it could not be used.

"Mr. Lay's motto was 'thorough'; he was thorough in all he did, in work, in recreation, in religion. He was a regular worshipper in this Cathedral and it was his desire, when he retired next year (he told me) to devote himself to the service of the Diocese. He has entered upon a more perfect service in Heaven. We do not mourn for our dear ones as men without hope; they are safe in the keeping of the Most High."

OPIUM CASES.

Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, dealt with a very large number of opium cases. Most of the charges were minor offences and the usual fine for smoking without licence was between \$2 and \$3.

LARGE OPIUM HAUL ON STEAMER.

DEFENDANT'S \$9,000 FINE.

Whilst engaged in searching the s.s. *Hosui Maru*, lying off West Point, Chief Preventive Officer Watts discovered and seized 900 taels of raw opium valued at \$1,500. One of the Chinese members of the crew was arrested and brought Mr. Orme yesterday on the charge of being in unlawful possession of the drug.

Defendant admitted the charge. Inspector Watts said the opium was hidden in the floor space of defendant's cabin. The opium was wrapped up in herbs and marked "medicine." When charged by the Inspector the accused stated that the parcel had been given to him by a friend at Waichow, who had asked him to take it to Swatow.

A sentence of eight months' imprisonment, as the alternative to a fine of \$9,000 was imposed.

The accused on hearing the sentence smiled broadly and continued to smile as he was being led out of Court.

INCREASING THE REVENUE.

Mr. C. F. Mason, appeared before Mr. G. N. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday morning, on behalf of three Chinese, out of a party of nine Chinese who were charged with being in possession of 32 taels of opium and also with smoking without a licence. All nine men admitted the two charges.

Inspector Watts said that all the men were smoking Government opium.

Mr. Mason: That makes the charge less serious.

The Magistrate: Yes, a little.

Mr. Mason: They were also increasing the revenue of the Colony.

A fine of \$2 was imposed in each case.

THEFTS AT THE STEAM LAUNDRY.

A Chinese laundry hand, employed by the Steam Laundry Co., was charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, at the instance of Mr. A. D. Gee, manager of the Steam Laundry Co., with stealing two bags of indigo blue, a jacket and two pieces of clothing. The case was heard by Mr. Orme.

Mr. Gee gave evidence that on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock, he was called to the watchman's post where the prisoner had been detained with two bags, which contained clothing. Prisoner knew that he was not allowed to take clothing outside to be washed, except on certain days when employees were allowed to take out personal belongings for washing.

A *fok* by the Steam Laundry also gave evidence, identifying the articles produced in Court as his. On Sunday morning he missed certain articles of clothing and these were found in prisoner's room and also two pillow cases belonging to witness.

Defendant said he took the clothing by mistake.

The accused was sent to prison for six weeks with hard labour.

CHILD SLAVERY UNDER THE BRITISH FLAG.

COLONIAL OFFICE TURNS A BLIND EYE TO INHUMAN SYSTEM OF JUVENILE LABOUR.

[BY W. CHARLES PILLEY, ASSISTANT EDITOR OF "JOHN BULL."]

I fancy it will come as a shock to most people to learn that within the confines of the British Empire there exists an organised system of child slavery, countenanced by the law and upheld by a section of public opinion. It is in the Settlement of Hongkong that this odious scandal besmirches the British name, and, in spite of repeated assurances from the Colonial Office that the practice would shortly be abolished, there has been little or no abatement of its main evils. The politicians may argue, as they did long ago in regard to Chinese labour in the Transvaal mines, that the use of the word "slavery" in this connection is a "terminological inexactitude," and that the children conscripted for domestic service in Hongkong are happy in a servitude which affords a certainty of food and shelter. Unfortunately, there is a mass of evidence which tells in the contrary direction; and if half these stories are true there is a case not merely for searching inquiry but for strong and resolute action on the part of the Imperial Government. Briefly described, the *mui tai* system, as it is called, involves the buying and selling of young Chinese girls for domestic service both in European and Asiatic families, with the ever-present risk that in the hands of unscrupulous employers they may be exposed to the gravest moral dangers. There is, unhappily, little doubt that in many instances the old-established institution of *mui tai* has become simply a cloak for prostitution of the most degrading kind.

Much of the evidence to hand is of an appalling nature. Once a child slave has been purchased by a single cash payment she passes into the despotic control of her employer, who, if he be brutally inclined, needs no further licence for cruelties of the worst description. The poor child may be starved and beaten, worked to exhaustion, exposed to every variety of ill-treatment, and none has the right to interfere. In every sense but the purely legal she is the property of her master, and the evidence collected by painstaking inquirers leaves no room for doubt that in many instances this despotic power has been foully abused.

These things are happening, be it remembered, in a Colony which owns the direct sway of the British Crown.

The *mui tai* system is an extension of a practice obtaining widely in China, but it ought surely to be an easy matter to banish such pagan infamies from a British Settlement. Unfortunately, the question has been fought largely upon economic grounds, and the owners of child slaves are marshalled in defence of their "rights." Not long ago, a mass meeting of employers was held in Hongkong and a number of white-washing resolutions adopted, the main criticisms of the *mui tai* system being skillfully evaded. Even so, there were significant admissions—as, for example, that the owners of these indentured drudges had the fullest right to inflict corporal punishment and to dispose of their persons even to the extent of a sale. From this and other similar evidence it is clear that the British Government have been seriously misled upon this question by their advisers on the spot. For instance, it was not so very long ago that Mr. Amery, on behalf of the Colonial Secretary, was blandly assuming a Parliamentary inquirer that the child slaves of Hongkong were simply "adopted daughters," against whose employment in household duties no reasonable objection could be urged. I should like Mr. Churchill to answer the specific points raised by the Hon. H. E. Pollock, K.C., who, after an intimate study of the *mui tai* system at close quarters, roundly condemns it as "a cloak for purchasing girls for the purpose of their becoming prostitutes." Be it remembered that this view and that of Mr. Amery are in direct and open contradiction of my mind that in this matter the Colonial Office has been made the victim of designing misrepresentation. . . . If these things were happening nearer home, the Government would be given no rest till such grievous wrongs were righted. As soon as Parliament reassembles, the attention of the Colonial Secretary should again be drawn to a scandal which gravely involves the prestige of the British Crown.

CHILD SLAVERY IN HONGKONG.

The *Woman's Leader* of October 7th says:—

Those who have followed the course of events with regard to the child slavery in Hongkong, both in the House of Parliament and in the Colony itself, will be interested to know that a mass meeting was convened there on July 30th last by the chief supporter of the *mui tai* custom in the Colony, the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, an unofficial member of the Legislative Council, and the chief adviser of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, and (in all matters relating to the Chinese) of the Governor himself. In giving notice of the meeting he issued an invitation to "discuss our old practice of keeping servant girls" (which is his description of this custom, which is so contrary to British ideals of freedom and justice), and 600 Chinese availed themselves of it. For one hour and twenty minutes he pressed the following points upon his audience. That because this custom goes on unchecked in China, therefore it was not forbidden by Chinese law. (The Under-Secretary for the Colonies stated in the House on May 4th, 1921, that this custom is illegal in China.) That this practice is, in the greater number of instances, a "presentation" (for money, he it noted) and not a sale. He did not add what was subsequently stated by Dr. Young, that the presentation is permitted to go further still, and the possession of a *mui tai* can make a present of her to somebody else, if he has a mind to. Mr. Lau Chu Pak said further that because buying for prostitution is forbidden by law, therefore it does not take place with regard to *mui tai*, but only in the case of children who are bought for "adoption." (The Colonial Office repeatedly deny that there is any connection between the "adopted" children in Hongkong and the purchase for immoral purposes. On December 8th, 1920, Mr. Amery spoke of these children as "adopted daughters" in replying to Mr. Shortt. Now, we have the chief adviser in Chinese matters to the Hongkong Government stating in public that "those who buy and keep girls for prostitution generally make special arrangements with the girls' parents, and pay higher prices for them, and in some cases they pretend to buy for adoption.") The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak shared at a later point in the proceedings that if the *mui tai* system were suppressed, the concubine system would also have to go. This remark of his, and indeed, the whole subject, leaves one pondering.

LIFE IN THE EAST.

"THE STUPID THINGS WE DO." A PREACHER'S PUBLIC CONFESSION.

The preacher at St. John's Cathedral, on Sunday morning, was the Rev. C. E. Spencer, sub-Dean of Shanghai Cathedral.

Dealing with the subject of St. Paul's conversion on the road to Damascus, the preacher said that the general theme of the modern novelist divided the world into two classes of men and women—saints and sinners—the hero and the villain. This view was wrong; the great majority of men and women were remote from either extreme. "Most of us," he continued, "are just flabby jelly-fish, soft and malleable, standing up to nothing and yielding to every set of circumstances in our path. That sounds severe, but is it not true? We say we are the creatures of our environment and we shelter behind that argument, especially out East, where we say, 'Well, if you come out East you do as East does, or else you sink.' There is a still small voice within us that tells us that is not true. We are apt to think that conversion only applies to those people who used to be drunk and are now sober, who used to be constantly in debt and are now, by some fluke, solvent. We limit our view of conversion to people in these circumstances and, again, we are wrong."

The preacher described the conversion of St. Paul, a little man, mean of stature, with nothing very much in the way of personality, nothing very prepossessing about him—probably a little deformed—looking very ill and anemic; nothing very much in his appearance to suggest the firebrand that sets things alight in the world; yet he was destined to set the world alight. "Was he a bad man made into a good one?" asked the preacher. "You know quite well he belonged to the strictest sect of the Pharisees; he was one accustomed to give tithes of all he possessed—a tenth, mark you. I don't do that; do you? Do you give a tenth of your time to God, a tenth of your money, a tenth of your faculties, a tenth of your opportunities? I here publicly confess that I do not. St. Paul was not a bad man before his conversion, but he was wrong; he had a part of religion, a little code of ethics in which he was contented. We need a conversion like St. Paul's that will alter our whole outlook upon life and upon religion. It would not then be necessary to talk about keeping the Sabbath, for instance. At present our life is out of balance. Look at the stupid, senseless things we do. Look at our amusements. Did you ever know a place like the East for getting things in the wrong proportion, where men go through the day's work with the one idea of getting to a tea-dansant at the end; numbers of men, otherwise sane, sensible, businesslike, and methodical, going through life like that. How many women out East spend their day trifling away their time unwilling—partly unable—to accept any sort of really responsible work, with no powers of concentration, no purpose and no scheme in life. I suppose it is not wicked, but it is so absurdly foolish. After his conversion Paul was blind for three days. May the sun of righteousness blind us if by losing two eyes our souls may see."

THEFT AT MORRISON HILL.

EX-CONVICT TRIES TO PAWN STOLEN GOODS.

At the instance of Mr. Mizzan, of the Banque Industrielle de China, residing at No. 1, Morrison Hill, a Chinese convict and a house-coolie were charged before Mr. Orme, at the Magistracy, yesterday, with stealing a blanket, a dressing jacket, and other articles of clothing the property of the complainant.

The articles were missed from the complainant's room on Sunday and a report was at once made to the Wanchai Police. Early yesterday morning a Chinese detective arrested a man who went into a pawnshop with a blanket and dressing jacket, which proved to be part of the missing property.

Inspector Blackman said that the arrested man had been identified as an ex-convict just discharged from gaol. On being questioned as to where the remainder of the clothing was the accused took the detective up the hill side and showed him a crevice in the rocks where the remainder of the clothing was hidden. He then made a statement to the police that the clothing had been given to him by a house-coolie employed at No. 1, Morrison Hill. Accused alleged that the coolie asked him to pawn the clothes.

Inspector Blackman said that nothing could be proved against the house-coolie. The house-coolie was accordingly discharged while sentence of six months was passed on the ex-convict, on an amended charge of having received stolen property.

It is forbidden by law, therefore it does not take place with regard to *mui tai*, but only in the case of children who are bought for "adoption." (The Colonial Office repeatedly deny that there is any connection between the "adopted" children in Hongkong and the purchase for immoral purposes. On December 8th, 1920, Mr. Amery spoke of these children as "adopted daughters" in replying to Mr. Shortt. Now, we have the chief adviser in Chinese matters to the Hongkong Government stating in public that "those who buy and keep girls for prostitution generally make special arrangements with the girls' parents, and pay higher prices for them, and in some cases they pretend to buy for adoption.") The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak shared at a later point in the proceedings that if the *mui tai* system were suppressed, the concubine system would also have to go. This remark of his, and indeed, the whole subject, leaves one pondering.

TINKER

OYS

FOR

TINY
OTSTOY SHOWROOM NOW OPEN
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MANDER BROTHERS

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le dernier mot
in

WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

THE FOX-TROT
OF THE HOUR
"HUMMING"

(No. 3358)

AT:

ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell & Co. Ltd.
TELEPHONE 3146.

"ATLAS" REGD.

SHIRTS AND PYJAMAS

TAFFETA
FLANNEL
CAMBRIC.WEAR
and
DYE
GUARANTEED.DRESS SHIRTS
A specialty.With Stiff or Soft
Double CollarDRESS SHIRTS
A specialty.

This High-Class make is BETTER MADE, BETTER MATERIAL and BETTER CUT—thus ensuring perfect comfort than other makes.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

It has been found impracticable to hold the Extra Gymkhana previously announced, and there will be no further Meeting this season. [1775]

SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION OF
CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the S.P.C.A. will be held on TUESDAY, November 29th at 5.15 p.m. at the HELENA MAY INSTITUTE (By kind permission of the Committee). [1776]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"KNIGHT OF THE GASTER"
are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hoi's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 21st Nov.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday and Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undischarged after the 26th Nov. will be subject to rent. All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 10th Dec., or they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 20th, 1921. [1781]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
"NELLORE"
Arrived Hongkong on Nov. 21st, 1921.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PORT
SAID, ADEEN, COLOMBO AND
STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the Steamer. Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent. No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and TUESDAYS.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 21st, 1921. [1782]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"YOKOHAMA MARU"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 27th November, 1921, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, Nov. 20th, 1921. [1783]

NIPPON YUSE KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"LIMA MARU"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary, before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by 27th Nov., 1921, will be subject to rent. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th November, 1921. [1784]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

THE NEW GRILL ROOM will be OPENED FOR DINNER on the Night of 20th November, 1921. Patrons, are, therefore, notified that the present Grill Room will cease to exist as such after Tiffin on that date. Table Booked for St. Andrew's Night will be transferred to the New Grill Room. [1777]

REMINDER.

GOLF MATCH.

ENGLAND v. SCOTLAND.

SUNDAY next, 27th NOVEMBER.

LIST of players and starting times will be published shortly. [1778]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION will be held at Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.'s Board Room on TUESDAY the 29th day of November, 1921 at 5.30 p.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the General Committee's Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 30th day of September, 1921.
2. To elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman, Official Referee, Manager, Secretary and Treasurer and the General Committee for the year 1921-1922.
3. To appoint an auditor.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Association will be held at the same place immediately on the termination of the Annual General Meeting for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the following resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution, that is to say:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered as follows:—

- (a) By the substitution of the word "June" for the word "September" in the 15th line of Article 12.
- (b) By the substitution of the word "a" for the word "on" in line 1 of Article 13.
- (c) By the substitution of the word "July" for the word "October" in line 2 and of the words "30th September" for the words "31st December" in line 4 of Article 17.
- (d) By the substitution of the word "July" for the word "October" in line 2 of Article 22.
- (e) By inserting immediately after Article 25 the following new Article:—

"25a Where it is proposed to pass a Special Resolution the two meetings may be convened by one and the same notice, and it is to be no objection to such notice that it only convenes the second meeting contingently on the resolution being passed by the requisite majority at the first meeting."

By Order of the General Committee
GEORGE G. N. TINSON,
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1921. [1779]

S.S. "PAUL LECAT"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from ANTIWERP, HAYRE and LA PALLOUE Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undischarged after the 26th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

By Order of the General Committee
R. BODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, November 20th, 1921. [1780]

NOTICE.

THE Captain, Owners and Agents disclaim any responsibility for loss incurred by the Crew of the s.s. *Alma* now in port at Hongkong. [1772]

PEAK CLUB.

PRACTICE DANCE FOR ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

MEMBERS and Subscribers are hereby notified that there will be a PRACTICE DANCE at the Club, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd inst., at 9.15 p.m.
No Tickets.

JOHN BENTLEY,

Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, November 20th, 1921. [1773]

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, (1918), LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, 87, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th December, 1921 at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, the 1st December 1921 until SATURDAY, the 10th December 1921, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, December 19th. [1774]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

First TOURNAMENT of Season.
THEATRE ROYAL.
SATURDAY, November 26th
at 9.15 p.m.
Main Event
FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP
OF THE COLONY.

TEDDY NEAL, ... Leading Stoker Barry Hongkong.
Prices \$5 (ring-side) \$3 reserved and \$1 (unreserved).

Booking at MOUTRIER.
Members only (on production of Current Membership Cards) TUESDAY, November 22nd. General Public WEDNESDAY, November 23rd to SATURDAY, November 26th. [1753]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS
Letters are lying at this Office for Boxes OK, KX, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU, LW, MA, MK, MZ, NB, NF, A

TO LET—THREE OFFICE ROOMS in No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central. For particulars, apply to Asia Commercial and Development Co., Ltd., No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central. [1745]

TO LET.
GODOWN at Yamati.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD. [1746]

TO LET.
GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open compound in front suitable for the storage of Metal, Lumber, Ore, etc. Marine Lot; approach at either from land or water side. For particulars apply to—
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1724]

S.S. "LIEUTENANT DE LA TOUR"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from ANTIWERP, HAYRE and LA PALLOUE Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, where delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undischarged after the 26th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognised. All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on WEDNESDAY, 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

By Order of the General Committee
R. BODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, 17th December, 1921. [1767]

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPIJ.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BELAWAN DELI, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"VAN CLOON"
having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the November 25th, 1921, will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on November 24th, 1921, at 10 A.M. by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS. Claims against the Steamer must be presented in writing within 10 days after arrival of Steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised. No Fire Insurance will be effected by the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JAYA-CHINA JAPAN LIN, Agents.
Hongkong, November 21st, 1921. [1771]

RARE STAMP
of
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
TRIANGLE
WOODBLOCK
One penny-vertillon, used.
One colour.
Catalogue Price £18.
Our price \$100. nov.

GRACA & CO.
Dealers in Postage Stamps, Garden Seeds, Toys, &c.
No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG.
P.O. 62 [1756]

INTIMATION

PREPARATIONS
FOR THE HAIR

Allen's Hair Restorer
Ayer's Hair Vigor
Coke's Dandruff Cure
Dandraine

Edward's Cream Shampoo
Henna Shampoo Powders
Jollins Shampoo Powder
Koko Hair Wash

Mexican Hair Restorer
Palmolive Shampoo
Pinaud's Eau de quinine
Pinaud's Huile Modulline

Roger & Gallet's Rhum & Quinquina
Truefit's Eucrasima
Vaseline Pomade
Watson's "Tall Yeak Fong" Hair Wash

Glycerine & Quinine
Bay Rum
Atkinson's Hair Lotions
Anzora Cream

Douglas's Honey & Flowers
Edward's Harene
Edward's Acol
Glover's Hair Remedy

Lockyer's Restorer
Newbro's Herpicide
Petrole Hahn
Pinaud's Extract Vegetal

Rowland's Macassar Oil
Tatcho
Vaseline Hair Tonic
Yardley's Hair Wash

Watson's Resorcin Lotion
Colgate's Brilliantine
Truefit's do.
Pinaud's do.

Piver's do.
Virodia do.
Roger & Gallet Brilliantine

A. S. WATSON &
CO. LTD.,
(Established 1841)

HONGKONG DISPENSARY
PHONE No. 18.

BIRTHS.
CLAIR.—At Hankow on November 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. V. CLAIR, a daughter: Audrey.

DICKSON.—At Shanghai, on November 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. W. DICKSON, a son.

LEVINE.—At Shanghai, on November 15th, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. LEVINE, a son.

McFARLAND.—At Shanghai, on November 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. H. McFARLAND, a daughter.

MARRIAGES.
EITE-HELMES.—At Shanghai, on November 10th, ARTHUR EITE, to MARY BOSWELL HELMES.

MATHIESON-DALTON.—At Shanghai, on November 14th, PETER MATHIESON, second son of Archibald Mathieson, of Campbelltown, Argyllshire, to DOROTHY DALTON, daughter of the Rev. W. E. Walton, Glynde Vicarage, Lewis, Sussex.

DEATHS.
GRANT.—At Shanghai, on November 14th, JOYCE GATHRLEN, the dearly beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Grant, aged sixteen months.

ROZARIO.—At Shanghai, on November 14th, THEODORO "PAULO" ROZARIO (DOURO), aged 42 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX RD., C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.
HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1921.

JAPAN AT THE BAR.

THE discussions at the Washington Conference, governed as they are by an earnest desire to remove dangers to the peace of the world, must inevitably have an important influence on national policies throughout the world, and no where more so than in Japan, which rests uncomfortably under the suspicion of cherishing militaristic designs. Her desire to get a bigger naval margin than is assigned to her under the scheme formulated by Mr. HUGHES, the American Secretary of State, invites a close examination by the Conference of her plea that her geographical position requires it for her adequate defence. The need for defence has, in many parts of the world, covered a multitude of sins. It has caused Japan, for instance, to extend her territorial boundaries, so as to push possible enemies away from her centre, and as the extension of frontiers means a longer frontier

to defend, an expansion of the defensive force naturally follows. This process may continue indefinitely, for obviously there can be no finality in the extension of frontiers on this principle save when the frontier touches that of a nation strong enough to defend its territory. Japan is already finding her Korean frontier too weak, and has conducted an expedition over it to clear away certain elements which she deemed hostile. As there can be no finality again in such operations, a further extension of territory and the creation of a new frontier is quite within the bounds of probability. —all in the sacred name of defence. This appears a perfectly reasonable attitude to the Japanese and they could very well quote precedents outside their own country, such as have led to extensions of territory in all parts of the world. "Japan might very well take the position that if she did not extend her territories in this manner other nations would. Thus the occupation of Manchuria by Russia before the Russo-Japanese war was on the pretext that it was necessary to protect her frontier, also incidentally to protect her nationals. At that time Russia took up just the same attitude in regard to Manchuria as Japan does to-day, in regard to Siberia, though there is the somewhat important difference that while Russia was pressing south, Japan is pressing north. Russia, in other words, was going with the tide, while Japan is going against the tide. Russia's occupation of Manchuria was a matter of protest from Great Britain and Japan. Britain, at that time, however, was busy with the South African war and could not follow up her protests, Japan, with the support of Britain, did follow them up, and managed to save South Manchuria from Russia. If it had not been for the Russo-Japanese war there is little doubt that Russia to-day would have had as strong a hold over South Manchuria as she has over North Manchuria, and thus would have drawn her frontier nearer to that of Japan, even though Korea might have maintained her independence and formed a buffer State. It would, however, have but postponed the struggle, since Korea lay an easy prey between them and was certain to be absorbed by one of them eventually. This is the Japanese argument for extension of territory, and it cannot be denied that it has found an echo in the West, in military circles. But while a defence which would be acceptable in the terms of international morality may be put up for Japan, this does not absolve Japan from the charge of militarism.

There has recently been a campaign in Japan in favour of a limitation of the armaments of the country—the land as well as the sea forces. A prominent figure in this campaign has been Mr. OKAZAKI YUKIO, a former Minister of State and ex-Mayor of Tokyo, a figure in Japanese politics of uncertain calibre, but a man whose views are always widely read. Mr. OKAZAKI has no delusion on the part that militarism has played in Japan, or the reflection that the past throws on modern thought. Feudal Japan was parcelled out among several hundred mutually hostile clans, only brought to live in a kind of armed peace by the predominance of one of the Powers and the most severe restrictions on liberty. To keep Japan from civil war it was necessary to bind her in the chains of what was practically martial law. With the pressure from outside the chains dissolved. There was a new orientation of the military spirit, and it was this new orientation which allowed the partial restoration of civil government. The military energies received a new direction and very soon a new outbreak. But, as Mr. OKAZAKI notes, the clan spirit remained, and the creation of a national spirit was pressed on with in the schools, in the universities, in the army and navy, everywhere, with feverish energy. This sub-conscious feeling that it was necessary to weld the nation more firmly together has had some curious results, the chief being an over-estimation of the national power. This national egotism, Mr. OKAZAKI points out, prevents Japan from seeing both sides of the shield. All Japan's actions are just and all the actions of other countries are unjust. But we may well ask ourselves whether Japan in this respect is in a class by herself! Such a Conference as that now in progress at Washington, let us hope, will help all the nations to a better understanding of each other, and by dispelling suspicion and distrust, lead to international arrangements and such

an understanding on all vital matters as will speedily result in reductions of both land and sea forces throughout the world. Japan unquestionably has entered the Conference under a cloud of suspicion and there are those who regard her as threatened with that isolation which marked Germany's relations before the crash came; but we have very little doubt that her statement was too astute to press their desires to the extent of inviting a calamity of that kind.

The new grill room at the Hongkong Hotel is to be opened on November 30th.

Mrs. E. D. C. Wolfe, wife of the Captain Superintendent of Police, returned to the Colony from England yesterday.

It is announced by the Hongkong Jockey Club that there will be no further Gymkhana meeting this season.

Among prominent passengers on the China Mail str. *Nanking* was Brigadier-General McNaughten who returned to this port from Shanghai.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending November 5th, amounted to 87,042 tons and the sales during the period to 91,324 tons.

News has reached Sining, Kansu, that Mme. Neel, the French lady who has been studying Tibetan literature at Kumbum Lamastery for nearly two years, has reached Jyekundo safely.

The House of Representatives in the Philippines has decided by 41 to 19 to suspend the enforcement of the book-keeping law at January 1st, 1923. The Bill has already been passed by the Senate.

In the course of a case at the Mixed Court, at Shanghai, last week, Mr. K. E. Newman said that he had been given to understand that the cost of registering one of the new "stock exchange" companies at Peking was \$100,000.

Mr. M. B. T. Paske-Smith, British Consul at Manila, has been transferred to Kobe during the leave of Consul B. G. E. Foster, who is now on his way to England. Upon Mr. Foster's return to Japan Mr. Paske-Smith will become Consul at Osaka.

Wanted.—A few prizes for the Aunt Sally Show at the Kowloon Fair in aid of the Ministering Children's League. All parcels should be addressed to V.C. Labrum, c/o Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, who will thank all those dear charitable persons who come up with the goods.—ADVT.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. Lindsell, yesterday, with stealing a chicken. It was stated that the defendant seized the chicken as it was walking in the road, but his plea was that complainant seized him and pushed the chicken under his coat. Defendant was fined \$15, or ordered to go to gaol for 10 days.

In order that the accounts of the Ministering Children's League Bazaar, held on Saturday, November 12th, may be closed as soon as possible, it is requested that any sums of money which have not yet been sent in should be forwarded at once, to Lady Stuart Taylor, Hon. Treasurer, 4, Thorpe Manor, May Road.—ADVT.

The bazaar and fête at Chater Bungalow, Kowloon, in aid of the Ministering Children's League and the games fund of Kowloon British School will be held to-morrow. A postponement was necessary last Saturday because the fête is an outdoor one—a real, old-fashioned English country fair. The children of the school will give an entertainment and dancing is one of the attractions in the evening.

The Kwangchow-Sunning Railway syndicate has applied to the Governor of Kwangtung for the registration. The authorities refused to accept its application, reports the *Canton Times*, on the ground that the franchise of the line between the Canton-Fatshan section has been given to the Kwangtung-Samsui Railway, and the Fatshan-Kowloon section is granted to the Canton-Sunning Railway.

Mr. G. W. Frodsham has been in England for the last few months visiting the various industrial centres, and is now en route to Peking. Mr. Frodsham has relinquished his position of Assistant Agent-General to the Peking Syndicate, Ltd., in China, but his services are being retained by the Syndicate in an advisory capacity. Mr. Frodsham is also now closely identified with some powerful British financial and engineering interests in connection with industrial development in China, and will open his own offices in Peking on his return.

As did General Nogi and Countess Nogi show their grief at the death of the late Emperor Meiji Tenno by committing *harakiri* on the evening of the State funeral, so did Chugoro Okumura, an 18-year-old resident of Obihiro-machi, Hokkaido, prove to the world that he was deeply stricken by the assassination of Premier Hara by throwing himself under the wheels of a speeding train in order that he might follow the statesman to the grave. Besides the tracks at the scene of the tragedy were found a *hariri*, a photograph of the dead youth and a letter. In the letter the boy explained that he did not care to live in a world that produced dastards capable of an act like the Hara assassination.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

BRITAIN AND CAPITAL SHIP STRENGTH.

WASHINGTON, November 21st.

It became known after yesterday's Conference between Mr. Hughes, Mr. Balfour and Baron Kato that the British delegation unequivocally approved of the relative capital ship strength for Britain, America and Japan as suggested by America.

STRASBURG, November 21st.

A hint regarding the nature of M. Briand's impending disarmament speech is contained in a speech by M. Barthou, Minister of War, in which he said that France is ready to accept limitation of armaments subject to complete and integral disarmament of Germany. He added that it is learned daily that Germany is unfaithful to her engagements.

EARLIER CABLES.

POWERS FAVOUR POLICY OF THE OPEN DOOR.

BELGIUM'S ATTITUDE.

WASHINGTON, November 20th.

A communiqué states that Baron De Cartier said Belgium would willingly participate in all measures adopted by the Conference to ensure the territorial integrity of China and furnish her with means of overcoming her difficulties. Belgium unreservedly favoured the policy of the open door. Belgium was in accord with all the Powers concerned, and was ready to consent to a fair increase of Customs duties in China and gradual abandonment of the rights of jurisdiction as soon as the Chinese Government was able to guarantee the proper administration of justice.

MR. BALFOUR'S VIEWS ON THE MATTER.

Mr. Balfour emphasised that the British Government had frequently and explicitly formulated the principles of the open door in China, the integrity of China; the desirability of leaving China to work out her own salvation and control her own affairs, and substituting, when circumstances warranted, the normal processes of law for extra-territoriality.

Signor Schanzer said that Italy would support the solutions appearing best-suited to assure the free development of China and to guarantee equality of footing of the nations in their efforts to promote progress in China and the commerce of that country.

CHINESE DELEGATE'S SINCERE APPRECIATION.

Dr. Van Karnebeck said that China might count upon Holland's willingness to aid her to realise her legitimate aspirations and her endeavours towards consolidation and stabilisation of her domestic affairs.

Senhor Dalte, a member of the Portuguese delegation, endorsed the desire for a prosperous and united China.

Mr. Sze (Chinese Minister to the U.S.) expressed his sincere appreciation of the united sympathy and friendship of the delegations for China, and her proposals, which would greatly conduce to the success of the Conference.

The meeting adjourned until the afternoon of the 21st.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS.

MOB BURN DOWN POLICE STATION.

BOMBAY, November 19th.

There were disturbances at several points of the native city yesterday. The mob burned down the police station at Nalbari. A military patrol fired on and dispersed the rioters. Further trouble occurred elsewhere and the troops were compelled to fire, causing casualties. A new feature of the racial bitterness is that Parsies, Christians, and Jews, who are the chief sufferers from the violence of the Non-Co-operators, are now retaliating by attacking their Gandhi caps. The trouble was renewed this morning. It is reported that the mob fired on several places, but details are lacking. The disturbances are entirely confined to the neighbourhood of the Bazaar. Work is being carried on normally in the European business quarter.

GHANDI'S APPEAL TO NON-CO-OPERATORS.

SAYS THEY HAVE DENIED GOD.

BOMBAY, November 19th.

Gandhi has issued an appeal to the people of Bombay saying that it is impossible to describe the agony he has endured in the past two days. He will refuse to eat, or to drink anything except water, till the Hindus and Mohammedans of Bombay have made peace with Parsies, Jews, and Christians. "With non-violence, on our lips," he says, "we terrified those who differed from us, and thereby denied God." Gandhi urges Hindus and Muslims to return to their homes and seek God for forgiveness. He insists that reparation must be made to the injured communities, and urges fellow-workers ceaselessly to endeavour to regain control of the turbulent elements.

LATEST CABLES.

SOVIET GOVERNMENT WANTS LOAN. GUARANTEED ON FIRST WORKING-CLASS GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, November 21st.

It is reported that the Soviet Government is shortly appealing to the workers of the world for a hundred million dollar loan in five shilling shares guaranteed on the "first working-class republic of the world."

HERR STINNES' VISIT.

WILL THERE BE A MEETING WITH MR. LLOYD GEORGE?

LONDON, November 21st.

There is a flutter of excitement regarding the object of Herr Stinnes' visit. It is officially stated that it is not connected with Government affairs, though the announcement does not exclude the possibility that a meeting may be arranged. It is understood that one of the objects is to trap a "beat" in connection with antine dyes.

EXCHANGE FLUCTUATIONS.

POLISH MARKS 11,000 to the POUND.

LONDON, November 21st.

As an illustration of the jumpy character of exchanges, Polish marks were quoted at eleven thousand to the pound sterling on the 19th, compared with fifteen thousand on the 18th.

IRISH PROBLEMS.

DEADLOCK IN NEGOTIATIONS SOMEWHAT EASIER.

LONDON, November 21st.

The deadlock in the Irish peace negotiations has been somewhat eased by the announcement that Sir James Craig will meet the Prime Minister on the 23rd.

LABOUR CONFERENCE.

COMPLETES ITS LABOURS AT GENEVA.

GENEVA, November 21st.

The Labour Conference concluded after the unanimous adoption of a draft convention on white lead with an additional clause as regards the employment of painters' apprentices. The British delegate announced that in view of the compromise mentioned on the 18th, the Government would now vote in favour of the convention.

THE G. P. O. BANK.

HUDDERSFIELD CASHIER'S GREAT IDEA.

The Post Office Savings Bank celebrated its diamond jubilee recently.

Although the institution has existed for 60 years, there were many similar thrift schemes before its inception in 1851. The first recorded instance of a savings bank was in the Dumfries village of Rutherford.

It was founded by the minister of the church in 1810. At first his parishioners refused to trust him with their money, but the difficulty was overcome by a box being provided with three padlocks, which could only be opened in the presence of the three holders of the keys.

In 1817 trustee savings banks were established in several towns.

Ten years earlier Samuel Whitbread introduced a Bill into the House of Commons "for promoting and encouraging industry among the labouring classes of the community and the relief and regulation of the necessitous poor."

The scheme would have been carried into effect through the agency of the Post office, but nothing came of the measure.

The idea was not revived until half a century later, when Mr. C. W. Sikes, a Huddersfield cashier, wrote an open letter on the subject to Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In 1861 the Post Office Savings Bank began operations with 301 branches. Its immense growth is shown by the following figures:

No. of depositors.	Amount. Bal. at end of year.
1862 ... 176,000	£ 1,947,000
1920 ... 13,500,000	£101,000,000
	£269,000,000

On the day the department opened, with a staff of 50 clerks, £211 was deposited by 435 customers. To-day the staff numbers over 5,000, and there are 15,000 branches.

At first the amount which could be deposited by one person in any one year was limited to £30, and the total to £150.

Although various of the provincial and other authorities have promised to contribute funds to the expenses of the Chinese delegation to the Pacific Conference, comparatively few of these contributions have been received up to the present, says a Peking message. The remittances made thus far include:—\$100,000 from the Taichengpu, \$150,000 from the Chiao-tungpu, \$100,000 from Manchuria, \$30,000 from General Tim Chung-yu, Tschun-shantung, and \$20,000 from General Li Hou-chi, Tschun-shantung. Other contributions promised but not yet received total over \$250,000.

PROPAGANDA AT WASHINGTON.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE ACTIVITIES.

THE QUESTION OF FOREIGN CONTROL OF CHINA'S FINANCES.

The Asiatic News Agency says:—

Reports from the members of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Disarmament Conference indicate that since the arrival of the Chinese and the Japanese delegates, on the 5th and the 7th instant, respectively, propaganda and counter-propaganda have been started by the rival delegations chiefly about the Shantung muddle. On the Japanese side, a map of the whole province of Shantung has been published showing that the former German leased territory of Kiaochow is but one of the seventy-two districts, just as Weihaiwei is a limited area and not the whole province of Shantung. But the report from the Chinese is that there is no comparison between the Japanese occupation of Kiaochow and the British administration of Weihaiwei, and the Chinese delegates simply ask the American public to examine for themselves what the Japanese militarists have done aggressively against the Shantung people since their occupation of Kiaochow on the 7th November, 1915.

Owing to the lack of funds and the existing chaotic condition of affairs in China, the Chinese delegates are meeting obstacles everywhere; especially have they to fight against renegade propagandists from Canton; while on the other side, the Japanese are enjoying a much stronger position internationally as well as nationally, not to mention the fact that they have plenty of funds in their hands for propaganda expenses abroad.

The reports further adds that officially Japan says that she will fight heaven and earth, in conjunction with the Chinese people, against the proposed introduction of international controls over China by the Powers at the coming conference; but in Washington, Mr. J. O. P. Bland, former Secretary of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai, and later Agent of the British-Chinese Corporation in Peking, is leading a fierce campaign in favour of the establishment of an international committee to be composed by representatives of Great Britain, the United States, Japan, France and Italy; urging that, on account of his experience in and special knowledge of China, Japan should be given the leadership of the administration of China. Mr. Bland's idea is that in order to save China from bankruptcy, the Powers should at least come to an agreement concerning the control of the Chinese national finances with Japan as China's receiver because Japan is "China's biggest creditor through Japan's industrial loans and advances to the former Tuan Chi-jui Cabinet in Peking, if an international contract cannot be arranged by the Powers for the political control of the Chinese Republic. This sort of Sino-Japanese battle is still going on in the national capital of the U. S. A. to the great detriment of their national honour, indicating that both Japan and China are being indicted before the white Powers, and the situation is deeply deplored by the healthy thinkers of both countries simply because the result will be disastrous to Tokyo and Peking alike.

Mr. Lansing, former Secretary of State, is heading the advisory staff of the Chinese delegation, and China's Shantung case was prepared immediately after the arrival of Dr. Wellington Koo from London, but it is still uncertain whether it can be introduced into the Conference for discussion.

There is no doubt now that Japan and Great Britain will enter into Pacific and Far Eastern Conference as hand in hand. It is freely reported in Washington official and diplomatic circles that in return for Great Britain's silence about Shantung, Japan will raise no question about the Tibetan affair or of British interests in the Yangtze Valley of China, and therefore, neither but pessimism exists in Chinese circles in the United States about the possible result of the Conference as far as China is concerned as a whole, and not merely in regard to the Shantung question.

THE JAPANESE BUDGET.

BIG CUTS IN ARMY AND NAVY ESTIMATES.

The Budget figures for the coming fiscal year show cuts in the expenditures of all departments below those of the current year. Army estimates for the year 1932-23 are yen 233,000,000 against yen 275,000,000 at present, while the Navy estimates are yen 334,000,000 against yen 459,000,000 at present.

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FLYING IN THE EAST.

Air Commodore Brooke-Popham, delivered an interesting lecture last month to the Royal Aeronautical Society on "Aerial Navigation in the East."

He dealt largely with the new desert air routes from Cairo to Baghdad and told how the original survey party, in cars, mapped out the route so that now the pilot starting on his journey sees from aloft a ribbon-like guide to his destination stretching away into the desert. Air Commodore Brooke-Popham emphasised the prominent part played by wireless in the survey work. He said that the Air Force improved the British prestige among the natives.

Dealing with the difficulties in tropical climates, he said that the sudden changes of temperature in the desert were very disturbing. The waste of propellers from the heat and damage from small stones when the machine was taxiing on the ground. Patrol was a heavy expense owing to evaporation due to the carelessness of the natives. However, if extra radiators were fitted he considered that there should not be much engine trouble on account of the climate in Egypt or Iraq.

RELIGION AND PEACE.

DEAN INGE AND GERMANY.

Nearly 300 delegates from all parts of the world met in Caxton Hall last month at the opening meeting of the Third International Conference on Economic Recovery and World Peace. The discussion was on "Religion as a unifying factor among nations and a practical basis of a world peace."

Dean Parnoor, the chairman, said that truth had been brought home to us that war was a world-wide evil, and necessarily inconsistent with that duty of mutual service which must be learned and applied if the burden of a progressive civilisation were to be upheld and carried forward. He did not believe that national wars were more than a phase in world history. They would disappear, as had the wars of religion and wars to promote family interests; but unless religion succeeded in inspiring a moral human unit, their disappearance would be no guarantee that the disposition of mankind towards violence had been effectively exercised, or that it might not find expression in some alternative direction. There was a necessity for international organisation in the sphere of religion if religion in the future was to be an effective unifying power among nations as a practical basis of a world's peace. The re-union of all Christian communities was a matter of great delicacy and difficulty. Could the unified influence of religion which existed before the Reformation be restored, not on the old basis, but in a new and purified form, which would appeal to the highest influence of mankind, and not be inconsistent either with the progress of scientific research or with the growth of intellectual freedom? He believed it could.

Dr. Westman (Sweden) said that the Churches themselves must take action, and that the heavy battalions of Church people must be organised. It was not for the benefit of God that there were at present 1,700 German missionaries who were kept away from their work in the British Colonies and India, a fact that was also a great hindrance to the renewal of normal relations between the Christians on both sides of the North Sea.

Madame Beth (of Austria) asked if there was a factor in the world's strong enough to supersede the jealousy and suspicion that made men go to war. Perhaps, she said, shaking her head, we must take human nature as it is.

Bishop Raley (of Hungary) said that of late materialism had permeated our thought, affected our education, fashioned the policies of nations; had fought with the faith in souls, made of honesty a venial thing, and celebrated its demagogical triumph in the final culmination of greed and selfishness, in that Communism which in its blind fury spurned all things previously held sacred. In Hungary they had experienced the rags of Communism, and had suffered all the ravages perpetrated by merciless hands in the realm of culture and integrity. Religion, and the Church were attacked with peculiar violence, because Communism knew religion to be the mightiest source of mankind's moral life. When Communism condemned religion to destruction it confessed its recognition of the fact that religion and the Church were the greatest adversaries of subversive social movement.

Canon Barnes said events had proved that the peace was in many ways a peace of folly, and that the gentlemen who imposed it yielded to the short-sighted and excited clamour of the less thoughtful of their peoples. There was everywhere distrust alike of international capitalism and international Communism.

The Dean of St. Paul's said that as for the tropical possessions we gained by the war, if we estimated the value of all the tropics and all the negroes who inhabited them, and compared the total with what they cost us, there would be no profit. It was foolish to spend £10,000 on insuring a haystack. Perhaps the business community would not again make the mistake that war could be good business. Even the Press, he was told, had found that war was very bad business from its point of view. The liability to attacks of war fever was so great and the irrationality of human beings so intractable that we could not rely on appeals to common-sense. We said that the Germans showed no sign of repentance. Did we make it easy for them to repent? The human heart was like water which froze at a certain temperature and melted under the influence of warmth. The French were leaving no stone unturned to provoke a violent conservative and militarist reaction in Germany, and they might have terrible cause to regret their suicidal policy.

Dr. W. E. Orchard said it was religion that gave war its last sanction. It was the peace to religion on both sides that was the strongest thing in the war. If religion was to be the basis of a world peace it must be a very much different religion from that which was practised; it would have to be a fanatical, not a reasonable religion.

Dr. Max Winter, the Austrian Minister and former burgomaster of Vienna, who spoke in German, said that in educating children we must give them accurate knowledge of other nationalities, and not merely books of wars illustrated with battle pictures. Military toys, guns, sabres, and uniforms should not be given to them. Austrian children were now-days taught that military might was not right, and that nations were interdependent.

An action is being tried in H.M.'s Supreme Court, at Shanghai, in which Mr. B. G. Ashton is claiming from the firm of Messrs. Montre & Co. \$5,000 damages, \$4,000 for breach of the agreement alleged and wrongful dismissal and \$1,000 for assault and battery. The defence is that there was no dismissal but merely suspension by the manager, and alternatively, defendants pleaded that, if there was a dismissal, it followed as a consequence of plaintiff's breach of his agreement in that he was guilty of conduct causing and/or calculated to cause damage to the defendants by insulting behaviour to a customer, Mr. S. Y. Chang. The assault was denied, it being admitted that in anticipation of a breach of the peace by plaintiff, Mr. Hinton gently laid his hand upon plaintiff in order to preserve the peace, and did no more than was necessary for that purpose.

PROBLEMS OF TO-DAY.

MUTUAL SERVICE NEEDED.

LORD CHANCELLOR'S PLEA.

Viscount Birkenhead opened, on October 3rd, in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, a World Service Exhibition, the object of which was to bring before the public the many and world-wide needs of humanitarian, social, educational, and other forms of service to mankind. The exhibits in the various courts were all designed to emphasise, by novel devices, the urgent necessity at the present time of mutual service—service in the ministry of the word, service for the nation, service in education, service in the alleviation of suffering, service in social welfare, and service in industry. Tableaux vivants, lectures, and demonstrations were among the features which organised to set forth this call to service, and to explain ways of carrying it into effect.

Lord Birkenhead, in the course of his speech, said it was the object of those who had undertaken that movement to show that there was in almost every sphere of human activity, and human effort an opportunity for those who wished to hold out a helping hand, and, by so doing, to confer a threefold benefit—a benefit to him who helped, to him helped, and to the community as a whole. It was true that the efforts of the promoters of the exhibition were not too sanguinely stated in the terms of that expectation, then they were on the way to accomplish very great work, the consequences of which might well prove to be permanent. Surely of all periods in the world's history the present was the one in which a movement of that kind might make an appeal. They did not need to look round the streets of our towns or to read the columns of the daily Press to be reminded of the many causes for discouragement, and even for depression, by which we were surrounded. It would, indeed, be strange if at a period still so close to the struggle through which the nation had passed there were not before our eyes a hundred causes of grief and justification for gloom; and he would be a dishonest adviser who would dare to give encouragement for the hope that were lay in front of us the prospects of a very swift or a very complete alleviation of our troubles.

They could not dissipate the results of the accumulated savings of generations, and even of centuries; they could not sacrifice so much of the brilliant youth of the nation before they had made contribution of a lifetime of full effort—they could not suffer these things and then return to normal prosperity and happiness. "We must be prepared for a period in which we shall have to struggle constantly with circumstances of profound difficulty, and for a period in which every individual citizen, instead of repining and complaining, asks himself rather the question: Is there anything that is my power to do that will assist the country as a whole to come through the difficult time? It is in that spirit, and in that spirit alone, that we must address ourselves to the future if we are to meet it with success. Could there then, he asked, be a moment at which an exhibition of that kind could be expected to make a valuable contribution? His conception of the situation was a very simple one; it was the old and familiar conception of co-operation. It was based on the generalisation with what the philosopher many centuries ago made the world familiar, and which conceived of man as a social animal—the conception of a number of people in any enterprise, whether it be moral, material, or industrial in its scope, and which achieved results which on their material side would be far greater than if they were made in isolation, and which, on their moral side, would produce consequences incalculably more valuable and incalculably finer, because they would have taught each individual that his part in this life was not to be lived and could not, if its fullest development was to be attained, be based upon lines of egotism and self-centring.

He believed that the spirit upon which the exhibition was founded was as good an omen and encouragement to the country as was the spirit which inspired the Boy Scout and the Girl Guide movements many years ago. It was the spirit which depended upon a full realisation in the minds of every individual that he or she could help others, and that life was imperfectly lived which was lived without the full realisation that was proper to humanity, as informed through to play of conscience. Everyone must play a part and pay a contribution which was not obviously limited to his or her own life. In the hope that all of them might profit by that practical illustration laid open to them in that exhibition, he declared it open.

A wedding was solemnized, at Shanghai, last week, between Mr. Peter Mathieson, second son of Mr. Archibald Mathieson, of Campheltown, Argyllshire, and Miss Dorothea Dalton, daughter of the Rev. W. E. Dalton, Glynde Vicarage, Lewes, Sussex. At the Cathedral the bride was given away by Mr. W. Ironside. She wore a very pretty dress of champagne lined with nixon and trimmed with silver, with a court train. Her veil was of Brussels net, this being the gift of Mrs. Garton-Stone, and she carried a shower bouquet. Accompanying her as bridesmaid was little Miss Betty Cain, while Miss Summerskill was matron of honour, being charmingly gown in cream crepe, with hat to match. Mr. G. W. M. Snow was best man, while Messrs. Dalton, D. L. Kingston and O. W. Bone were ushers. After the ceremony a reception was given in the Victoria Nursing Home, where there was a large gathering of friends. Mr. and Mrs. Mathieson afterwards left for Hongkong where they are to spend their honeymoon.

THE PREMIER'S APPEAL.

"PULL TOGETHER."

Speaking at Inverness, on October 4th, after receiving the freedom of the burgh, the Prime Minister made reference to the Washington Conference on disarmament and to the Irish Conference, proceeding to lay down a series of principles which must govern measures for dealing with unemployment.

There was a rather chilling phrase with regard to Ireland—"I find it necessary to check my native hopefulness by contemplation of our failures"—and a warning that success can only be gained by a courageous, resolute trust in the common sense of the British and the Irish peoples and the setting aside of the counsel of the extremists.

With regard to unemployment Mr. Lloyd George was careful to say that the schemes of Ministers are not formulated, and cannot be formulated until the Cabinet has met. The measures they would have to take he likened to the medicine supplied by a doctor to help the patient through to the point where the organs of the body returned to their normal and healthy condition. The trade depression of to-day was not even a normal depression; it was a result of the shattering effect of the war on world trade, credit, and confidence. There was the abnormal experience of the greatest amount of unemployment in the countries whose credit stood highest. The exchanges reflected the conditions paralyzing trade; their violent and extreme fluctuations made trade difficult.

When would conditions be established? The answer given was—"When the nations realize two things—first, that concord and co-operation with their neighbours constitute the only real firm basis for their own national prosperity; second, that they are not increasing their national wealth every time they turn out a new batch of Treasury notes from the printing press." Mr. Lloyd George reached this conclusion; that the primary condition of stability in business is the stabilizing of the exchanges, and the exchanges will not be stabilized until financial policy and foreign policy are stabilized.

Without further elucidation of that phase of the problem he proceeded to state four "general considerations" which must apply to any sound scheme for dealing with unemployment:—

The first, put forward as an axiom of the "first government," was that men willing and anxious to work but for whom no work can be found must not be allowed to starve so long as there is a crust in the national cupboard. It should be borne in mind that multitudes of these men had willingly placed their lives at the disposal of their country and faced death and mutilation.

Secondly, in computing the measure of support to be given the resources of the country must be considered. It was impossible to deal out even to a perfectly justifiable claimant the full measure of what he was entitled to without regard to what there was in the common till.

Thirdly, does unduly prolonged are apt to become demoralizing to the individual who receives them. It is very much better to find work for him.

Fourthly, it is infinitely better to find work for him in the ordinary operations of his own trade, if possible. But no expedient should have the effect of retarding the return to normal conditions. It was a frequently forgotten fact that the nation was producing only 80 per cent. of its pre-war production. That had to go round. Many were insisting on better conditions than they had before the war, which meant that others had to go very short.

DUTY OF ALL CLASSES.

The final point in the speech was that the nations, and the several classes of our own nation, must co-operate in economy. If a return to normal conditions is to be expedited it was necessary to promote an atmosphere of peace throughout the world. Nations must not only live within their means, but must save. In our own land the Government must show the sternest and strictest economy. So must the local authorities, and so must private individuals. All classes must work together with the same purpose.

"We can only achieve a permanent cure—even a temporary accommodation—by complete co-operation between all classes of the community such as their was during the war: all working for a common end."

"We shall proceed from crisis to disaster unless there is co-operation." Russia was an awful example of what followed when one class endeavoured to benefit itself at the expense of another class. "If the nation is to pull through we must pull all together." Therefore, Mr. Lloyd George asked for the measures which can be only dimly discerned behind the scaffolding of propositions in his speech a consideration free from any class spirit, but inspired by the recognition that what is best for all classes is best for each, and what is best for each will be best for all.

COST OF GOING HOME.

"Those who want a comfortable passage to England at a cost of just over £20—No, unfortunately it does not apply to people in Malaya. It is a quotation regarding the cost of a passage from Capetown to London by the P. & O. branch service. However, it is interesting as a matter of comparison as the distance from Capetown to London is something over 6,000 miles, while Singapore to London is something over 8,000. It is also worthy of note that one can go first class from Capetown to Singapore for £40, so the cheapest way of going home from here would appear to be via South Africa. —*Strait Times*.



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ANGEL MET BY APPOINTMENT. RECTOR RELATES HOW HIS WIFE'S LIFE WAS SAVED. CHILD CLAIRVOYANT.

["DAILY EXPRESS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]
LINCOLN, October 5th.

New facts concerning angels have been given to me to-day by the Rev. G. Maurice Elliott, vicar of Snitterby, Lincolnshire, the clergyman who met one by appointment at Brighton.

Mr. Elliott's story is astonishing. He told me first in our long talk to-day the full account of how the angel came to save the life of his wife and her then unborn child. A London specialist declared that an immediate operation was necessary.

"My wife and I," said Mr. Elliott, "prayed with all our hearts for guidance. It was the evening before she was to go into a nursing home when the angel appeared to us. We had prayed that a messenger might be sent, and he came."

"There was no sense of terror at all—only a feeling of complete calm. It was as though there was a link between us and heaven. The angel was a male. His figure was more majestic than that of men on earth. His eyes were extraordinary in their beauty. He spoke with a voice that was bell-like. He talked with us there in our room, using the ordinary language of everyday conversation."

"One word the angel used was 'Diagnosis.' He said that the specialist was wrong in his view concerning an operation."

"The next day my own doctor came to see to my wife's removal to the nursing home. I told him that we had decided against the operation."

"He was surprised beyond measure, and said, 'Why on earth have you done that?' I replied that we had received other advice. Later, I told him the advice was given by an angel. That doctor is writing a foreword to a book which we are publishing shortly giving the history of the case and verifying the facts as he knows them."

A few days subsequently the same angel appeared again to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott. They had asked Divine guidance to a medical man who would confirm the angel's statement.

The angel told them to cancel rooms which they had booked at a Devonshire resort and go to Brighton. He would meet them, and he did so.

"He came to us in our carriage just before we arrived at the station. I do not imagine that the other people in the carriage saw him, unless any one of them was clairvoyant. The angel walked with us through the town, guiding us to an hotel near the Aquarium. He walked normally; there was no gliding or passing through substances."

"It was then that I noticed that he wore sandals. He was in converse with us the whole time."

"At the hotel the angel dematerialised, and this particular visitor has not been seen since by Mr. Elliott. There occurred in the hotel an unusual meeting with another specialist, who was in an entirely normal condition. This doctor said exactly as the angel in advance said that he would do."

The child of the marriage can also see angels, and often tells her mother: "I have been playing with the angels."

A company of baby angels were manifest to Mr. and Mrs. Elliott when the little one was christened in Winchester Cathedral.

This is how Mrs. Elliott describes the incidents:—

"Angel children, gaily though quietly, formed a semi-circle on the eastward side of the font, and they seemed to be loosely joined together by a silvery thread. They were all clothed in white, and beautifully wrapped with pink carnations and lilies. Some were carrying garlands of blue harebells; some were ringing small silver bells, and the two leading all the rest carried a pure white banner on which were beautifully embossed in burnished gold a cross and a crown."

"As the infant was placed in the nurse's arms two angel children put a small gold triangle and a silver anchor on the christening robe."

"Often," says Mr. Elliott, "I see other angels. They come to my church, and are around the altar at Communion. At service when I see angel figures or the faces of friends who have departed from their material bodies I have the greatest difficulty in not stopping and saying to the congregation, 'Do not you see these ones around?'"

ORIGIN OF LIFE.

AN UNSOLVED PROBLEM.

To-day, said Dr. W. B. Brierley, of the Rothamsted Experimental Station at Harpenden, lecturing on October 3rd at Grosvenor College upon "The Origin of Life," seemed to be little nearer a solution of the problem than were the Greeks of ancient times. Research into such a problem was an illusory business, but it was no exaggeration to say that millions of lives had been saved and untold misery and suffering averted by the practical discoveries which had arisen apparently from purely philosophical studies of the kind. Speaking of some of the theories which had been held concerning the question, Dr. Brierley said that one solution that had been put forward was that living individuals came from dead matter. For instance, one great scientist of a few hundred years ago told how to obtain mice. "One takes," he said, "some linen, and one places it in a receptacle along with some grains of wheat and some cheese, and next morning you have mice." (Laughter.)

A pessimist is a man who wears a belt as well as braces.—The Bishop of St. Albans.

A wife who persistently does what her husband tells her to do is a fool.—The London Advertiser.

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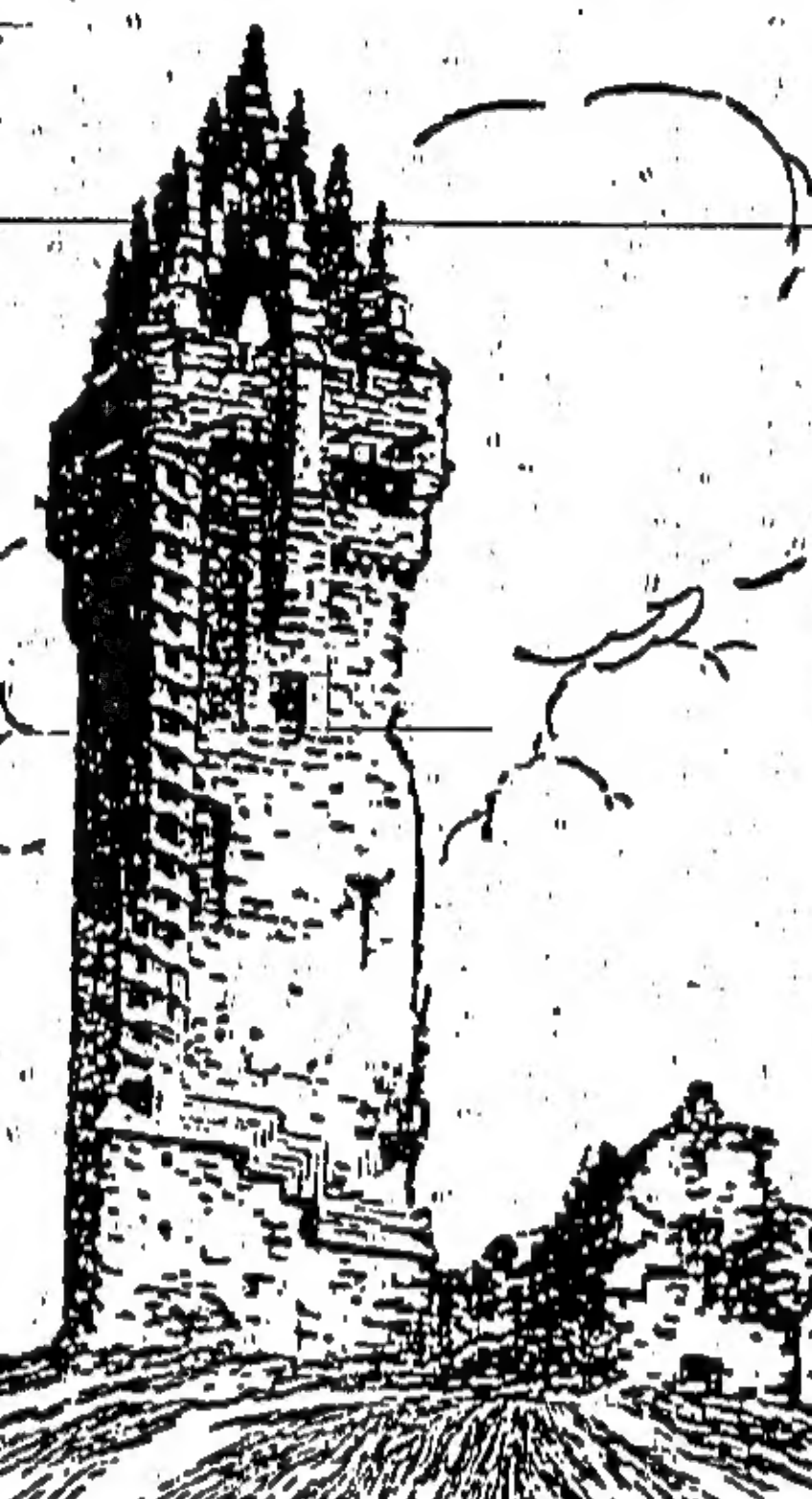


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HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 21st.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.67	30.03	30.00
Temperature	71	73	72
Humidity	84	83	70
Wind Direction	East	East	East
Force	0	3	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.01	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 20th ... 72

Lowest open-air Temperature on 21st ... 71

A PRIME DONNA AT 18.

Madame Tetrazzini, in her book, "My Life of Song," says, "I have sung my way through life. . . . I think I shall try to sing to my nurse on my dying bed. . . . My voice to date has already earned for me over £1,000,000."

She tells the amazing circumstances of her debut in Florence. A well-known prima donna was billed to appear at the Pagliani Theatre in "L'Africana," and Tetrazzini, then sixteen years of age, was in a box. Just before the performance was timed to begin the manager, with tragic despair, announced that the opera could not be given that night, as the lady who was to play the part of Inez had suddenly been taken ill.

"Then I did something, the audacity of which causes me to marvel to this day," Tetrazzini writes. "I remember that I jumped to my feet, and then, fearing that I should miss the conductor's eyes, leapt on my seat. Standing there, a girlish figure, the cynosure of every eye in that crowded theatre, I addressed the conductor thus: 'Don't worry, maestro. I know the part thoroughly well. Let me come to the stage. I will play it.'"

Immediately I had spoken the house began to buzz with conversation. 'Who is she?' asked some. 'It's Tetrazzini!' exclaimed others. 'Yes, let her try,' said still others.

"The girl is right," shouted one who had heard me sing at the Conservatoire. 'She has a voice like liquid gold, and she is an actress as well. She is the night-ingale of Florence.'"



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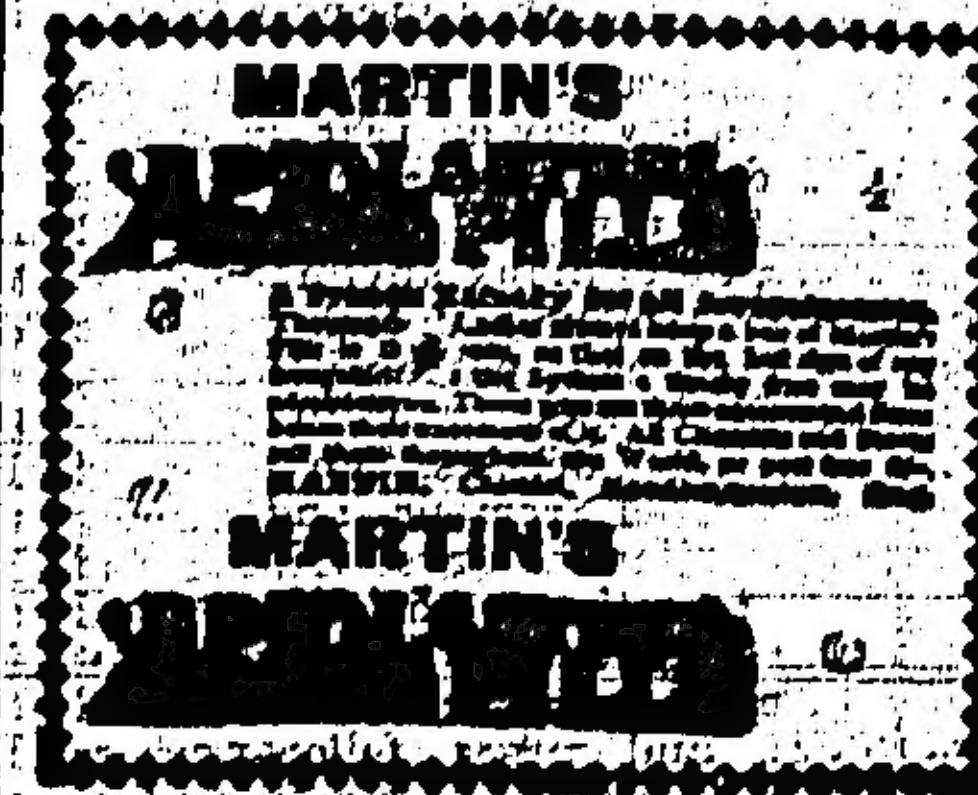
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 FUSHIMI MARU ... Wednesday, 8th Feb., at 11 a.m.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.

SHIDZUOKA MARU ... Thursday, 24th Nov., at 11 a.m.
 HAKONE MARU ... Friday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.
 YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 23rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
 YOSHINO MARU ... Friday, 8th Jan., at 11 p.m.
HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM.
 MATSUZE MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd November.

LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th Dec.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.
 NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 17th Jan., at 11 a.m.
 AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 14th Feb., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK, via PANAMA & CUBAN PORTS.

DELAGOA MARU ... Friday, 25th Nov.

NEW YORK via SUEZ.

TSUYAMA MARU ... End of December.

BIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES via CAPE.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo, KAGA MARU ... Wednesday, 7th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MORIOKA MARU ... Thursday, 24th Nov.

TSUSEIMA MARU ... Sunday, 11th Dec.

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NIKKO MARU ... Friday, 16th Dec., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TSUYAMA MARU ... Wednesday, 23rd Nov.

KLEIST ... 25th Nov., at 11 a.m.

MATSUMOTO MARU ... Thursday, 1st Dec.

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BRITISH NAVY AND THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

3,153 SHIPS SCRAPPED.

[BY ARCHIBALD HURD.]

A study of the American Press suggests that there is a widespread misunderstanding in the United States of the course which naval policy in this country is taking. The fact that the Two-Power Standard has been abandoned, and that we have declared that we shall be content in future with a One-Power Standard, has made little or no impression on the American public, of one may judge by statements in American newspapers. One of the most reputable and representative journals recently published an article on "British Fleet Expansion." It was asserted, in commenting on the four battle-cruisers which are to be built here, that "the decision of the British Government to expand its Fleet, somewhat stronger at the present time than the American fleet, signifies a purpose to keep abreast with the United States in sea power if limitation of armaments is not agreed upon at the Washington Conference." Such statements, of which scores could be quoted, indicate that the people of the United States are being led to believe that this country is forcing the pace, and the laying down of four armoured ships this year is represented as conclusive proof of our guilt in this matter. No doubt when the British representatives reach Washington they will be armed with the most correct facts and figures, but in the meantime an atmosphere is being created throughout the United States which is inimical to the Conference.

NOT EXPANSION, BUT CONTRACTION.

It is true that the British Fleet is "somewhat stronger at the present time than the American Fleet." A conclusive answer is supplied in White Paper 184 (1921), in which full details are given of the strength of the navies of the world, including battleships and battle-cruisers over twenty years old. This return was prepared several months ago, and now requires some corrections, in view of the progress which has been made in shipbuilding in America and Japan, and in scrapping in this country. If this course is adopted, it becomes transparent that in all the material elements of power, except light cruisers, the United States has already outpaced this country. The disparity of strength between the two fleets is steadily increasing, as the ships under the American programme of 1916 are completed at a period when there are no vessels of any type on the slips in this country, though some light cruisers and torpedo-craft are completing for sea. The relative position of the British and American Navies in large armoured ships is reflected in the following statement, in which B. 1 stands for battleships mounting 14in. guns and upwards, B. 2 for battleships with smaller guns, B.C. 1 for battle-cruisers mounting 14in. guns and upwards, and B.C. 2 for battle-cruisers with smaller guns:

	BRITAIN.	UNITED STATES.
Built Bldg. Ttl.	Built Bldg. Ttl.	
B. 1	14	14
B.C. 1	4	4
B. 2	8	26
B.C. 2	4	26
Total	30	40

How, in these circumstances, it can be suggested that the British Fleet is "somewhat stronger" than the American Fleet it is difficult to understand. It may be replied that reference has been made only to capital ships, and that a navy consists of other classes of vessels than armoured ships. If the comparison is carried a stage further, it is still impossible to find materials to support the general impression which prevails on the other side of the Atlantic. It is true that we possess more cruisers and light cruisers, but the British Fleet has only 186 effective destroyers, including flotilla leaders, to 318 under the American flag, about fifty of which may be eliminated as obsolescent. We possess eighty submarines and the Americans 149, including the craft now under construction. Even when the four battle-cruisers, which are to be laid down in this country shortly, are completed in 1925 or 1926, the British Fleet will remain in a position of inferiority in relation to the navy of the United States in battleships and battle-cruisers. I have seen it stated repeatedly in the American papers that these four vessels are replacing four older ones, whereas in point of fact they are substitutes for eight older ones, with the result that when they are placed on the commission the number of guns in the British battle fleet will be smaller—smaller by forty or fifty guns—than it was at the beginning of the present year.

A POLICY OF REDUCTION.

It may be questioned whether the people even in these islands have any conception of the extent of the reduction in the British Navy which has been carried out in the interests of public economy since the armistice was signed, for ships are expensive to maintain even in reserve. The result of a careful study of the Navy List would come as something of a revelation to our own people, and certainly the Americans have no idea of the radical measures which have been taken to economise on the British Fleet. I give below a remarkable statement of the extent to which the active fleet has been cut down, ships in reserve being given in parentheses:—

Date of Armistice.	October, 1918.	August, 1921.
All in full Commission.	In Commission.	In Reserve.
Battleships	61	20
Battle-cruisers	8	3
Cruisers	36	2
Light Cruisers	110	39
Flotilla Leaders	28	14
Destroyers	467	104
Aircraft Carriers	9	5
Monitors	33	2
Submarines	137	63
Minelayers	1	1
Sloops	126	29
Patrol Boats	118	13
C.M. Boats & 60 Mine sweepers	(18)	(17)

(Continued at foot of next column.)

TRAFALGAR AND JUTLAND. LORD LEE ON NAVAL HISTORY.

Lord Lee of Fareham, First Lord of the Admiralty, presiding at the Creighton Lecture, given by Sir Julian Corbett, at King's College, on "Napoleon and the British Navy after Trafalgar," said that it sometimes seemed to him as if most modern historians liked to throw cold water on our most treasured traditions and suggest doubts about picturesque incidents handed down to us by our forefathers. He believed implicitly in nearly all legends and traditions. He would call attention to an admirable and entertaining book called "The Fighting at Jutland," by two naval officers so modest that they told nothing about themselves. It consisted of contemporary letters and personal yarns by people present at the fighting, and told exactly what they saw of the business from their particular angle. These fragments had been pieced together with such admirable skill that they presented an almost complete picture—at any rate, an entirely convincing one—of the events of that memorable day.

Despite the fact that Great Britain and Empire owed its continued existence to sea power, there were few matters about which on the surface it appeared more indifferent. In only one of the universities—Cambridge—did there exist any proper provision for the continuous study of naval history. Before the war the question of instituting a Chair of Naval History in the University of London was under consideration, and he hoped the present occasion would serve as a reminder on the subject. Many of the mistakes made in the early years of the Great War might have been avoided if those charged with the direction of affairs had studied and applied the lessons learned by our ancestors in the naval wars of past. He did not refer merely to strategy and tactics, but also to such matters as the diplomatic use of sea power, which often attained greater ends than fighting did.

A UNITED EMPIRE.

Speaking at a Parliamentary luncheon at Wellington, on October 5th, Mr. Massey, the Prime Minister, said that whatever doubts he had as to the effect of the separate signing of the Treaty of Versailles by New Zealand were set at rest when he heard the speeches of the Dominion representatives at the Conference in London.

If it was suggested that any Dominion would refrain from war when the Empire declared war, his answer was that when the King was at war all his subjects were at war. The enemy would so regard it, if they did not. Since the war it was not a united kingdom, but a united Empire, speaking with one voice. The Imperial Conference did the work of a Cabinet and had the power of a Cabinet, because the various representatives had the opinion of their countries behind them. Yet nothing was done to interfere with Dominion autonomy, as the Parliament of the Empire would deal with expenditure for Empire matters, and he was sure that they would reach a satisfactory conclusion, as during the Great War, without difficulty.

It is not apparently appreciated, even on this side of the Atlantic, that since the armistice was signed the Admiralty have carried out the following reductions:

2,074 ships have been sold;
 870 others are on the disposal list for sale;
 88 have been disposed of by sinking, by breaking up, or by gift.

IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC OPINION.
 If the Washington Conference is not to end in failure it must have behind it in the United States, and in Japan, as well as in this country, a vigorous body of public opinion which is in favour of a limitation of armaments, and not merely naval armaments, but military armaments. Our lead in that direction must not be ignored. Our Fleet fulfils a double purpose. It not only serves the normal ends for which naval armaments are supported by other countries, acting as the first line of defence of the British League of Nations, with a population of 440,000,000, but it constitutes the essential provision against the necessity of providing conscript armies in the British Empire. Our Navy, as the experience of the Great War showed, is the antidote to invasion. The question of the reduction of armaments cannot be studied in two or even three water-tight compartments by an island people like ourselves, the one labelled "Navy," and the other "Army," and a third "Air Power." Our position to-day remains highly artificial. Sometimes, elaborate computations are made of overseas trade, revenue, population, and coast line in relation to naval power. But the Navy represents to us, as it does not represent to any other nation to anything like the same degree, our food, our freedom, and even our lives. Moreover, when we think of the responsibilities of the Fleet we cannot forget that it is also the first line of defence of every section of the widely-scattered British Empire. We speak of the partnership which exists, but at present it is an unequal partnership, so far as defence is concerned, because we bear in these islands practically the whole burden of protecting the sea interests, as well as in large measure the land interests, of every Dominion, Crown Colony, and Dependency, and also of India. In face of these heavy responsibilities, the Grand Army of 1918 has disappeared, and, in reliance upon the Fleet, we are maintaining smaller military forces than at any period since this century opened. Simultaneously with a reduction of military strength we have pared down the Fleet.

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 KOBÉ "LAISANG" Sat. 26th Nov. 10 a.m.
 HAIPHONG via HOIHOW "LOKSANG" Sat. 26th Nov. 10 a.m.
 STRAITS & CALCUTTA "KWAISANG" Sat. 26th Nov. 3 p.m.
 SHANGHAI "HOPSANG" Sun. 27th Nov. 10 a.m.
 BANGKOK via SWATOW "CHUNSAING" Tues. 29th Nov. 10 a.m.
 SANDAKAN "HINSANG" Fri. 2nd Dec. Noon.

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Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
S.S. "CARNARVONSHIRE"	16th Nov.	LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.
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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS

November 20th.
Drufar, Norwegian str., 1,102 tons, Capt. N. Hjorth, from Saigon, with rice.—Thorsen & Co.
Haledan, Norwegian str., 1,022 tons, Capt. Holmstrom, from Chungking, with coal.—Thorsen & Co.
Knight of the Garter, British str., 3,275 tons, Capt. D. E. Stephens, from Bournemouth and Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Singapore, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. E. Monaghan, from Shanghai and Amoy, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Shanghai, Chinese str., 297 tons, Capt. A. A. Souza, from K. C. Wan, with a general cargo.—Po On S.S. Co.

November 21st.
Agamemnon, British str., 4,462 tons, Capt. W. J. Elford, from Liverpool and Singapore, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Daito Maru, Japanese str., 653 tons, Capt. J. Mura, from Saigon, with rice.—Suzuki & Co.
Hutchinson, British str., 1,220 tons, Capt. J. De Wolfe, from Tientsin and Weihaiwei, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Hutchinson, Chinese str., 1,115 tons, Capt. T. Weibust, from Port Paravall, with cement stone.—Geo. Gumble.

Jude, French str., 358 tons, Capt. P. B. Merganti, from Haiphong and Peking, with a general cargo.—Kai Yue.
Louisa, British str., 1,093 tons, Capt. A. B. Lumbie, from Manila, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
Majestic, British str., 1,073 tons, Capt. Hopkirk, from Saigon, with rice.—Nemaze.

Nanking, American str., 5,069 tons, Capt. T. H. Hobson, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—China Mail S.S. Co.
Neptune, British str., 1,219 tons, Capt. F. S. Murray, from London, with a general cargo.—Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
Zulu, Dutch str., 1,119 tons, Capt. R. Bientama, from Padang, with kerosine oil.—Asiatic Petroleum & Co.

Singapore, Japanese str., 1,502 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Canton, with a general cargo.—N.Y.K.
Szechuan, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. J. Gibbo, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Takuma Maru, Japanese str., 1,504 tons, Capt. K. Aoyama, from Keelung and Swatow, with coal.—Y.K.K.
Tungtung, British str., 1,358 tons, Capt. Gault, from Manila, with a general cargo.—B. & S.

Tungtung, British str., 1,178 tons, Capt. R. W. Bateman, from Canton, with a general cargo.—J.M. & Co.
West Carmona, American str., 3,517 tons, Capt. Wilhelmsen, from San Francisco, with a general cargo.—Struthers & Dixon.
Yachow, Chinese str., 885 tons, Capt. T. Brown, from Manila and Iloilo, with sugar.—Fuk Shun S.S. Co.

CLEARANCES

November 21st.
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Bunbury Maru, for Moji.
Bunbury Maru, for Canton.
Easter, for Yokohama.
Haitan, for Hoihow.
Hydrangea, for Swatow.
Kwanlee, for Shanghai.
Kwanlung, for Swatow.
Lima Maru, for Shanghai.
Li de la Tour, for Shanghai.
Shinfoo, for Saigon.
Shanghai, for K. C. Wan.
Singapore, for Canton.
Szechuan, for Swatow.
Tungtung Maru, for Swatow.
Tungtung, for Swatow.
Yokohama Maru, for Shanghai.

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ARRIVALS

For s.s. *Yokohama Maru*, on November 21st:—For Hongkong, Mr. A. J. Robinson, Mr. Bethell, Mr. and Mrs. Kynoch, Mr. and Mrs. Shannon, Mr. G. Quinn, Mr. and Mrs. Fox, for Shanghai, Mrs. Warren, Miss S. M. Bacon, Miss M. M. Dell, Mr. and Mrs. Beores, Mr. A. Hasham, for Kobe, Miss H. Thorne, Mr. J. C. Marks.
 For s.s. *Nanking*, on November 21st:—For Hongkong, Mr. W. A. Anderson, Mr. S. G. Constantinoff, Mr. A. Constantinoff, Mr. J. O. Chenevert, Mr. R. Francisco, Mr. L. Junginger, Mr. D. Jackson, Miss L. M. Johnson, Mrs. F. B. Lowe, Mrs. M. L. Mercer, Mrs. and Mrs. J. McCarthy, Brig. Gen. MacNaughton, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Mordey, Mr. V. Morgan, Miss M. Morgan, Mr. C. E. Patton, Mrs. L. Protopoff, Mr. L. Ramage, Mr. R. Symington, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Smith, Mr. F. Taylor, for Singapore, Mr. T. Backwell, Capt. W. Farrell, Mr. J. Hansen, Mr. P. V. Hathiraman, Mr. F. Jones, Mr. L. H. Kirpalani, Mrs. F. G. Leach, Mrs. E. G. Lowder, Mr. H. Nobik, Mr. W. Nicholas, Mr. F. Trevelyan, Miss Trevelyan.
 The P. & O. s.s. *Nellie*, on November 20th:—From London to Hongkong: Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Dick, Mr. J. P. Keith, Mrs. Gourlay, Mr. T. J. Wilson, Mrs. H. F. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. Dransfield, Miss A. D. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. W. Handyside, Miss H. M. B. Calder, Mrs. E. B. Baker, Mr. E. D. Wolfe, Mrs. G. and Miss Stubblings, from Colombo to Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Van den Blink, Mr. J. S. Saker, from London to Shanghai, Mrs. D. F. Humphries, Capt. P. and Mrs. Miss Newcomb, Mr. W. S. Phillips, Rev. and Mrs. M. Page, Mr. and Mrs. Knapton, Mr. L. D. Lemaire, Mr. and Mrs. J. O'Malley, Mr. F. George, Mrs. Carlidge, Mrs. A. Patey, Mrs. H. W. Collins, Mr. G. Hall, Mr. Shilwell, Mr. W. G. McDermott, Mr. W. Do-den, Mrs. Lovell, Mr. E. G. N. Bailey, Mr. W. H. Biggs, Mr. G. Mesling, Miss G. A. Williams, Mrs. G. M. Beatty, from Colombo to Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Cosmo-Gordon, Mrs. Lyle, Mr. A. Jennings, from London to Kobe, Miss A. Jones.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS

The R.M.S. *Empress of Asia* arrived at Yokohama on November 18th left there at noon on November 19th, and is due at Vancouver on November 25th.

The s.s. *Machuan* (Blue Funnel line) left Shanghai on November 18th for London, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Hongkong. She will sail from Hongkong, today, at 4 p.m.

The Admiral Line s.s. *Regent State* arrived at Yokohama on November 18th, and is due at Hongkong on November 27th. She has 1,400 sacks of mail and 3,100 tons of cargo for Hongkong.

The N.Y.K. s.s. *Delaware Maru* (New York line) left Manila for Hongkong on November 20th, and is expected here on November 23rd.

The s.s. *Teitoku* (Blue Funnel line) left Singapore on November 21st for Hongkong, and is due here on November 28th.

The Blue Funnel s.s. *Ningchow* arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst. and the *Pyrrhus* at London on the 18th inst. The *Polyphemus* passed through the Suez Canal outwards on the 10th and the *Euryalus* on the 12th.

VESSELS EXPECTED

Dongola (P. & O.), due December 18th.
Empress of Russia, due December 2nd.
Katori Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 28th.
Regent State, due November 27th.
Teitoku (N.Y.K.), due November 27th.
Korea Maru (T.K.K.), due Nov. 25th.
Mishima Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 10th.
Morioka Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 3rd.
Rakuyo Maru (T.K.K.), due Dec. 3rd.
Sado Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 22nd.
Shidzuoka Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 23rd.
Teitoku (Blue Funnel line), due November 27th.
Tsuyama Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 22nd.

SHIPPING NOTES

The China Mail s.s. *Nanking* is making her last trip to Singapore. Commencing with her next sailing, which is on February 20th, 1922, she will terminate at Hongkong and will ply between this port and San Francisco.

According to a telegram received in Shanghai from Hamburg, the Hamburg-America Line will resume their service from Hamburg to the Far East on or about December 11th with the motorship *Havelland* of 19,000 tons. The Hamburg America Company has been readmitted into the China Homeward Freight Conference.

WEATHER REPORT

November 21st, at 12.15.—Pressure has increased slightly at Weihaiwei and from Hongkong to Cape St. James. It has decreased slightly over the Visayas and it is nearly stationary at other reporting stations. A strong anticyclone is still central over S.E. Mongolia. Moderate monsoon may be expected along the coast of China, and over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 8.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.04 inches, against an average of 81.61 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT FORECAST
 Hongkong to Gap Rock — (N.E. winds, moderate; fair.)
 Formosa Channel — (The same as No. 1.)
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Lianao — (The same as No. 1.)
 South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan — (The same as No. 1.)

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE

From 2nd to 23rd November, 1921.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'kong Standard Time	Height	H'kong Standard Time	Height
Tues.	22	1 23	4 1	8 18	1 8
Wed.	23	1 21	4 2	8 17	1 8
Thurs.	24	2 14	4 6	10 14	2 4
Fri.	25	4 30	6 1	11 18	2 4
Satur.	26	6 04	6 5	0 8	2 7
Sun.	27	7 15	6 9	0 47	2 9
Mon.	28	7 47	7 4	1 24	3 1
		8 18	7 6	1 58	3 3

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME

FOR TUBBORN COUGHS

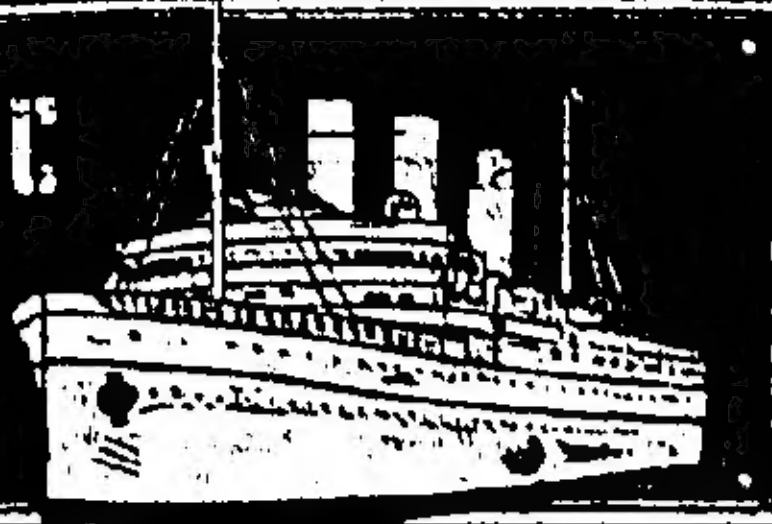
BRONCHITIS

WEAK LUNGS

CATARH

CONSUMPTION

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED.



HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

Pacific Steamer	From Hongkong	Due Vancouver
<i>Empress of Japan</i>	Nov. 23	Dec. 14
<i>Empress of Russia</i>	Dec. 8	Dec. 26
<i>Empress of Asia</i>	Jan. 5	Jan. 23
<i>Monteagle</i>	Jan. 17	Feb. 11
<i>Empress of Japan</i>	Feb. 8	Mar. 1
<i>Empress of Russia</i>	Feb. 23	Mar. 13

Connecting Atlantic Sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Genoa. Allotment of Cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued. Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily. Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED

Hongkong Office. Telephone 752. Cable Address: GACANFAC. [48]

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.



AN UNDISBURSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO

via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu

s.s. "CHINA" s.s. "NANKING"

Jan. 16th Dec. 12th

HONGKONG to SINGAPORE

s.s. "NANKING"

Nov. 23rd

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE

Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada

Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.

PRINCE BUILDING, TAIPEI, PASSENGER DEPT. Tel. Freight Dept. & Agent. No. 2161.

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T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INI AND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TENYO MARU	22,000	Nov. 27th
KOREA MARU	22,000	Dec. 7th
SHINYO MARU	22,000	Dec. 18th
PERSEA MARU	22,000	Jan. 5th
TAIYO MARU	22,000	Jan. 15th
SIBERIA MARU	22,000	Jan. 1st

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.
 † Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO

VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUITUE.

TRAVEL BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

RAKUYO MARU (calling at Manila) LEAVE HONGKONG Dec. 12th.

For full information regarding passengers freight and sailings, apply to—

Y. TSUTSUMI, MAN. GEN. King's Building. Tel. No. 1774 & 1775.

Agents at Canton: Messrs. T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Ltd.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO

"West Carmona" 23rd Nov.
 "West Prospect" 7th Dec.

To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER

"West Orows" 15th Dec.

* Also cargo accepted for transshipment at San Francisco and Seattle for weekly sailings to

NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.

HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road. Tel. 3003. [45]

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AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.
INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA
DELAGOA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH
& CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agents.

ELLERMAN LINE

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FOR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

1. "CITY OF DELHI" 22nd Nov. ... 2nd Dec. ...
 2. "CITY OF GLASGOW" 8th Dec. ... 10th Dec. ...
 3. "KAZEMBE" 19th Dec. ... 20th Dec. ...

HOMeward PASSENGER SERVICE

1. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 4th Feb. ... London ...
 2. "CITY OF SIMLA" Middle March ... London ...

Subject to change without notice.
For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

or REISS & CO. CANTON.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AND

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

1. "KANSAS" ... via Suez Canal ... 26th Nov. ...
 2. "KATUNA" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th Dec. ...
 3. "KNIGHT OF THE GASTER" ... via Suez Canal ... 20th Dec. ...

* Calls at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, OR THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
HONGKONG, KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ANGKOR" ... 19,000 ... On or about 2nd Dec.	
	"PORTHOS" ... 20,000 ... On or about 17th Dec.	

MARSHALLS via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUTI, SUZ, & PORT SAID	"AMAZON" ... 11,000 ... On or about 8th Dec.	
	"P. LECAT" ... 20,000 ... During 2nd part Dec.	

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 746

R. BODENFUSHER,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 or 10 Days).

"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, Nov. 22nd, at 1 P.M.
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. J. S. Thomson	FRIDAY, Nov. 25th, at 12 Noon.
"HAIHONG" ...	Capt. W. Cooper	TUESDAY, Nov. 29th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blaise Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LARRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CHYLOU, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

SS	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NYANZA"	7,000	26th Nov 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAFORE"	5,300	4th Dec	Singapore Colombo & Bombay
"SOMALI"	6,700	10th Dec	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DINERA"	5,200	20th Dec	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NELLORE"	7,000	24th Dec	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DONGOLA"	8,000	7th Jan. 1932	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"EGYPT"	7,941	18th Jan.	B'way, Marseilles, L'don. & Antp.
"KASHMIR"	8,341	21st Jan.	
"NAGOYA"	6,854	18th Feb.	
"KASHGAR"	8,840	4th Mar.	
"KHIVA"	9,017	18th Mar.	
"DEVANHA"	8,093	1st Apr.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	8,850	18th Apr.	
"KALYAN"	8,987	29th Apr.	
"BLASSY"	7,346	13th May	

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

AFRATCON APCAR, 4,500 | 5th Dec | Calcutta via Singapore, etc.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	18th Dec.	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	9th Jan.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NELLORE"	7,000	23rd Nov. 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama
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All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Cargo only.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

Parcels Messengers not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
23, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Pen. Said.
* "ATLAS MARU" ... Thursday, 15th Dec.calling at Marseilles.
BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE."CHICAGO MARU" ... Tuesday, 15th Dec.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR PORTFOLIO SERVICE via SINGAPORE"INDO MARU" ... Thursday, 24th Nov.
"GANGES MARU" ... Sunday, 11th Dec.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.

"ISHU MARU" ... Monday, 5th Dec.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 26th Nov.
"HAWAII MARU" ... Sunday, 4th Dec.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

"HAGUE MARU" ... Middle of Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUZ, JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

"ARGON MARU" ... Monday, 26th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAJO MARU" ... Sunday, 27th Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. KASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Dep. Hongkong for Australia
"CHANGSHA"	2nd Nov.	26th Nov. 4 p.m.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Trans-Pacific Ports. For L. & M. and various apply to: BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE Agents.

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To	Day
HAIPHONG	"SUPER"	On 22nd Nov.	10 A.M.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"SZECHUEN"	On 22nd Nov.	10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SWANGTUNG"	On 22nd Nov.	10 A.M.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHENGTO"	On 22nd Nov.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHEOW"	On 24th Nov.	Noon.
"VANILA, CEBU & ILOILO"	"TAMING"	On 24th Nov.	4 P.M.
"VISA" WET, CEBU & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 24th Nov.	Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUNNING"	On 26th Nov.	4 P.M.
PAKHAI & HAIPHONG	"KAIKONG"	On 26th Nov.	4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"CHENAN"	On 27th Nov.	10 A.M.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Fans in Saloon and State-Rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai, Tientsin and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to—

Telephone 26.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

providing the following: U.S. Shipping Board Steamers.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

From Hongkong Arrive Boat 1st

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... sailed ... arrived.
 S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Dec. 9th ... Dec. 30th.
 S.S. "SILVER STATE" ... Dec. 30th ... Jan. 20th.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "MONTAGUE" ... Nov. 22nd.
 S.S. "ABERCO" ... Dec. 7th.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Union Building, [71]

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE

SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA

and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "CADARETTA" ... Sailing Dec. 2nd.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" ... Sailing Jan. 1st.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 1, LEE HOUSE ST.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

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